Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 271 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER, 14, 1918. TWO ANNAS

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan)
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 69,33,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Moraijee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

VICTORY
OVER
CONSUMPTION.

LIEUT.-COLONEL REPORTS REMARKABLE CURE.

Writes 17th October:—
"I am very glad to say he appears to be completely restored to health and has none of the symptoms which previously caused alarm. From seeing and talking to him, I feel convinced that he is restored to health and he feels the same. Since commencing your cure, he has never looked back."
THIS REMARKABLE REMEDY is supplied to Lt.-Colonel, Major, Commissioner of Police, Dy. Accountant-General, M.B. Edinburgh and other eminent Doctors and Officials.

NOTICE TO PATIENTS.
Whilst I am on tour, please write once or twice a week.
Am glad you are all recovering but a weekly report of progress will help me to obtain another.
200 CURES.
Note address:—
REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
Deaconess Home.
LUCKNOW.

INVALUABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR EARNING MONEY!
If you have lost your Money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil, Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss and gain large sums by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear, for which we have received many good certificates. We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters. Fee only Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for our forecasts for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of Astrology and Palmistry, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life and also prepare Horoscopes, etc. Fee only Rs. 5 for seeing only the hand. KRUSHNALAL RAMKANT SHARMA, opposite Anant Shivji Desai Topiwalla, 1st Floor, Moti Bazar, Bombay.
Time: 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
VARIOUS SIZES OF BAMBOOS, MALABAR TIMBERS BALLIES ETC., ETC.
Under instructions from the Controller of Munitions, Timber Supplies Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell various sizes of Bamboos, Malabar Timbers, etc. (in small lots) at the following places and dates:—
TO-DAY, the 14th NOVEMBER, 1918 AT 3 P.M. (S. T.), COTTON DEPOT, SEWRI:—
1,200 tons Malabar Timbers, bamboos and ballies.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and delivery must be taken within a month from date of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Johnson's Wood Dyes, Flat Colour Varnish, Electric Solvo, Johnson's Powder, Wax, Johnson's Prepard Wax, Fire Extinguishers, Stone Crusher, etc., the goods of L. Roy Sampat of New Queen's Road, Charni Road
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver of the estate of the late Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal appointed by the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, in suit Nos. 673 and 688 of 1917 and pursuant to the directions given in the consent decree dated 23rd July, 1918, of the said High Court in Suit No. 878 of 1918 (R. D. Sethna Esq., vs. L. Roy Sampat), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their auction room 16 Apollo Street, Fort, on 20th November, 1918, at 4 p.m. in small lots the undermentioned goods pledged to Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal by the said L. Roy Sampat:—
511 Bottles Johnson's Wood Dyes as under:—
15 Bottles of one gallon, 34 bottles of ½ gallon 48 bottles of ¼ gallon, 88 bottles one pint, 109 bottles of ½ pint and 217 bottles of ¼ pint each.
110 tins Johnson's Flat Colour Varnish as under
1 tin of 2 pints, 11 tins of 1 pint, 29 tins of ½ pint and 69 tins of ¼ pint.
6 tins Electric Solvo as under:—
4 tins of 1 gallon and 2 tins of ½ gallon.
5 tins Johnson's Powder Wax as under:—
4 large size tins and 1 tin medium.
294 tins Johnson's prepared Wax as under:—
24 tins of 5 pints, 23 tins of 4 pints, 147 tins of 1 pint and 99 tins of 2 pints.
1 stone crusher.
43 Fire Extinguishers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

THE SALE OF 2 NEW BRAND BARGES.
Under instructions from the shipping office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Carnac Bunder near Parow bazaar the following:—
2 brand new barges each carrying about 125 tons of weights lying off P & O Dockyard at Mazagon.
N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th November 1918.

BENNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SASSOON'S SHIRTINGS.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 15th inst. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Mr. Abdoola Mahomed Fozan and on account and risk of Mr. E. H. Elias the following:—
5 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's Shirtings No. 170.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN CASES.
Under instructions from B. A. Yahya Esq., the Receiver appointed on the 15th day of January, 1918 (in Suit No. 1380 of 1917, Abdul Masjid Abdul Aziz vs. B. A. Yahya and another) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, in the Godown No. 24, at Carnac Bridge Road:—
About 492 Wooden single cases.
On account and at the risk of Haji Mahomed Amin:—
About 1,741 Wooden single cases.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 14th November, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1282.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES CHOONDADI AND 19 PACKAGES PRINTS.
On FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Vasantray Premchand Co. and on account and at the risk of Thacker Jethabhoy Kalyanji:—
2 packages each 100 pcs. Choondadi Hero of Gujerat.
14 packages each 60 pcs. prints No. 1125/45000.
5 packages each 60 pcs. prints Suraj, Rushimandal, or Parshan any number.

AUCTION SALE OF 74 PACKAGES PRINTS.
On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 3-15 p.m. (S.T. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Mathuradas Chatrabhuj and on account and at the risk of Sha Nathalal Chaganlal of Champa Gully:—
74 bales prints original chocolate and blue.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES WH. PHOTEES.
On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Kanji Khodidas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the Auction Sale Seth Ramdas Morarji of Ganesh Crowk.
2 packages each 200 pairs wh. photees No. Mahakali.
MEHTA & CO.,
Bombay, 14th November 1918.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel,
Charney Road, BOMBAY, Telephone No. 511.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MATRIMONIAL.

REGULAR BRITISH OFFICER, 25 years, wishes to communicate with single young lady or young widow of independent means with view to matrimony. Apply Box No. 1110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2994

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 8

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

IN INDIA everyone must join EASTERN because its RUPEE POLICIES provide MONEY at MARRIAGES LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST at EMERGENCIES MONEY assistance on becoming invalid or retired from business and service SUPPORT in old age and FAMILY PROVISIONS. No restriction and medical examination. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. AGENTS wanted on most attractive terms. EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE LTD., 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart COMPOUNDERS immediately. Apply with testimonials to Dr. ERUCHSHAW JAMSETJI HAKIM, Hornby Road, over Allahabad Bank. 3034

WANTED—CAPTAIN immediately. Apply R. E. COLLIN & CO., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 2956

WANTED—A GRADUATE, able to teach French. Apply personally or otherwise to the PRINCIPAL, G. T. High School, Bombay. 2985

WANTED in Calcutta—First Class HOME TRAINED MOULDER, good salary to right man. Apply to Box No. 1112, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3004

WANTED AT ONCE—HINDU SHORTHAND TYPIST with good speed and knowledge of correspondence. Apply Messrs. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS, 45, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2958

WANTED—LITHO ARTISTS to undertake by Contract certain Litho Picture Work. Competent men only need apply to Box No. 1107, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2981

WANTED—Experienced passed MATRIC CLERKS, Boiler Makers and Engine Fitters for overseas. Salary 120, 150 and 180 respectively. Apply MAYADASS & CO., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 2990

WANTED—FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, Hindu, for Palace duty in Alwar. Pay Rs. 60 and upward. Accommodation and conveyance free. Apply with testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Alwar. 2974

WANTED—A MATRICULATE or UNDERGRADUATE CLERK, pay Rs. 35: hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., with two hours interval. Apply personally Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA SONS & CO., Ltd., Cleveland Hill, Worli Bombay. 3042

WANTED.—Two CLERKS, on one month's probation must be hard working and quick at figures. They will be made permanent, if their services will be satisfactory. Pay from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per mensem to start with. Apply personally to the MANAGER, JINTAN AGENCY, Juma Masjid, Bombay. 3029

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2311

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A qualified and thoroughly experienced LADY DOCTOR for a Native State, specially for Raj family, starting salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to qualifications together with free quarters and conveyance. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating age, nationality and qualifications to Box No. 1108, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2982

WANTED—CLERKS for Field Service with the S. & T. Corps. Pay will vary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month in India according to qualifications and experience. They will be entitled to Rs. 80 and Rs. 90 per month respectively from date of embarkation for Field Service. Cases of candidates having academical qualification and office experience will be separately considered. Each clerk should be capable to render correspondence in English accurately. Candidates in Bombay must apply personally with testimonials during office hours on week days to the OFFICER-IN-CHARGE SUPPLY DEPOT, Bombay, behind the Town Hall. 2996

SITUATION WANTED.

A PARSI GRADUATE is willing to work as an Assistant Salesman. Pay no consideration. Please write Box No. 1121, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3040

WANTED—A prospective responsible POST by a Graduate, (read upto 1st LL.B.), experienced in export and import business in cotton, seeds, gunny, piecegoods, metals, etc., familiar with local cotton trade, has worked Bombay and Calcutta offices. Best references. Please write to Box No. 1115, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3010

WANTED.

WANTED—A set of three ROOMS with separate bath-room and kitchen and E. L. & F. in Fort area, preferable at Colaba Reclamations or Apollo. Rent not exceeding Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3001

FOR SALE.

FANS—(Hot-Air Ventilating) FOR SALE, working on kerosine. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2706

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two FORD TOURING CARS in excellent condition. Newly painted All new tyres. RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay. 3024

FOR SALE—Harley Davidson 1916 Model with Horley Davidson Side car, complete working order. Apply OOSMAN AHMED, 112, Cutlery Bazaar. 3035

FOR SALE—One COPYING PRESS (10in. by 15in.), almost new, with strong Wooden Stand. Apply to the SWAN PRESS, 16, Gunbow Street, Fort. 3036

FOR SALE.—Some old castings, Robbeth Spindles, Fluted Rollers, which can be seen in the Mill. Tenders will be accepted till 20th November, by MANAGER, R. B. Motilal Pitty Mills, Bombay. 3030

FOR SALE—MOTOR CAR, STUDEBAKER, 20 H.-P., seven seater. Apply Box No. 1120, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

AN excellent runabout FOR SALE—10 H.P. 4-cylinder MARLBOROUGH, 2-seater, latest model in excellent condition BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 2960

FOR SALE.—Second hand 16 B. H. P. OIL ENGINE by Cundall and Sons, Shipley with two flywheels and standard driving pulley. In good working order. Price 2,500. Apply JOHN E. MINNITT, Ltd., Ballard Road, Bombay. 3031

WE have a large stock of MACHINERY FOR SALE with late Krishna Mills, Ld., Delhi, such as Mules, Hand Reels, Drawing, Sibbing, Intermediate and Roving Frames, Rollers and Clearer Carding Engines, Brass Pipes and Cast Iron Pipes as well as all other Machinery fitted with Bellow Room for Cotton purpose together with English Leather Beltings and Pulleys of different sizes and make. Full particulars on application. Apply to Selling Agent:—S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri, Delhi. Telegraphic Address "ZAMIR." 2222

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms, facing Yacht Club and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

TO LET—Till end of hot season, "Maldoonga House" at Matheran, near Malet Spring, with guest house, 6 bed-rooms, stables and outhouses, well ventilated, fully furnished with household linen. Apply F. A. VAKIL, 113, Esplanade Road. 2998

TO LET—Till end of hot season.—"Fernwood" at Matheran, centrally situated, next to Parsi Gymkhana, 5 bed rooms with dressing rooms and bath-rooms, stables and outhouses. Well ventilated, fully furnished with household linen—also rikshah. Apply F. A. VAKIL, 113, Esplanade Road. 2999

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against and amounts due to the Estate of the late 2/Lieut. W. H. Pinfold, I.A.R.O. attached Embarkation Staff, Bombay, will forward all claims in connection therewith to the undersigned by the 15th December, 1918, after which date no claims will be entertained.

(Sd.) T. M. KIRKWOOD.
Lieut.-Colonel, I. A.
President, Committee of Adjustment.
C/o, Embarkation Office,
No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock,
BOMBAY. 2980

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

BLOW ROOM.

1 Double beater opener, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Inter schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Finisher, 1906, by Assales & Co.

CARD ROOM.

36 Cards (flat) 37 inch, 1906, by Assales & Co.
4 Ditto 1909, by H. & W.

DRAWING.

4 Drawing frames of 7 deliveries, 1906, by Assales & Co.
1 Drawing frame of 6 deliveries, 1909, by H. & B.

SLUBBING.

4 Slubbing frames 84 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Slubbing frame 84 sp., 1896.
1 Slubbing frame 88 sp. 1909. H. & B.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1909, H. & B.
2 Inter frames 130 sp., 1893, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 118 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
3 Inter frames 126 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Inter frame, 1893, H. & B.
8 Roving frames 160 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
4 Roving frames 190 sp., 1907, Assales & Co.
3 Roving frames 180 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1897, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1896, H. & B.
2 Roving frames 164 sp., 1892, H. & B.

SPINNING ROOM.

36 Ring frames 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.
1 Pair mule 1600 sp. ea., by Haward & Blow, 1909.
2 Pairs mule 1400 sp. ea., by Taylerlang, 1889.
2 Ring frames for doubling yarn 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.

MECHANIC SHOP.

1 Cotton cleaning machine.
1 Bonda machine.
3 Bundling presses.
1 Bailing press complete with pump.
100 Reels.
1 Engine 650 I.H.P., by Douglas & Grant, 1914 A.D (ordered out in 1914, before this the mill was working with electric power).
2 Stirling boilers for 200 lbs., 1915.
1 Lancashire boiler 30ft. by 7½ and 180 lbs., Maker Galloway, 1915.
1 Donkey pump vertical.
2 Lathes.
1 Drilling machine.
Gearing complete for the whole plant.
16 Humidi fire installations complete.
Pumping engine for above.
1 dynamo of 230 volts.
Complete electric installation plant.
A complete Ginning Factory of 40 Gms. complete with gearing, &c., driven by Mani Engine.

Apply to—

Mr. GULAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI.
11, Tamarind Lane,
Motilal Mansions. 2577

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PREMIER FURNISHING AND DECORATING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2ND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Co., 82 Amroti House, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay, on Saturday, the 16th November, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business.

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1918.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for reelection.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

N. B:—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th day of Nov. 1918, to the 25th day of Nov. 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

RUNCHORDAS DWARKADAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1918. 2949

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "UJINA MARU" having arrived from JAPAN via Singapore, CONSIGNEES per CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent ENGINEER with a high standard of mechanical and technical qualifications to hold charge of the Power Station, Centrifuges, Gas Plant, water supply, miscellaneous machinery and apparatus, etc., at the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, Naini Tal District, United Provinces. The post is permanent and pensionable and of the status of a gazetted officer. The pay attached to it is Rs. 400—10—550 a month with rent-free accommodation. The selected candidate will be required to sign an agreement to serve for two years from date of confirmation subject to six months' notice in the event of his service not proving satisfactory.

Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience (with copies of testimonials which will not be returned) should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th November, 1918. None but really capable, hard-working, steady and strictly sober men possessing a high standard of qualifications need apply.

WYNNE SAYER.
For Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.
Pusa P. O. (Bihar),
The 7th November, 1918. 2972

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for a Moffusil Mill, an OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT, able to write good English and well versed in accounts. Pay according to qualifications.

Also for the same place two SYDENHAM COLLEGE GRADUATES. Apply Box No. 1117 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3021

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

EVANS FRASER & CO. have a large stock of both large and small flags of Great Britain and her dependencies and also of the Allies. They have also a comprehensive stock of Buntings and other decorative fabrics, and will undertake either large or small orders for decorations which will be carried out at short notice.

EVANS FRASER & Co.
3006

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of TYEBALLY EBHARAMJI, late of Bombay, Borah-Mahomedan, Inhabitant, Glass-merchant, who carried on with the petitioners, a joint business under the name of Tyebally Ebhramji.....Deceased.

(1) ABDUL HUSSEIN TYEBALLY and (2) EBRAHIM TYEBALLY, both of Bombay, Borah-Mahomedan Inhabitants, the Executors named in the said Will both residing at Doctor Street, outside the Fort .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of November, 1918.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3044

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MARIAMBIBI widow of Mahomed Hoosain Hafiz contracted to sell to Haji Hassamshaw Kadri and that Haji Hassambux Kadri has contracted with our client Haji Khudabuksh Haji Karam Allahi for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Temkar Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward, No. 120 and Street No. 109 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1184-3033, New No. 8347 and 9959, Old Survey No. 1/2330, 2/2309, and New Survey No. 3783 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Temker Street, on or towards the North by property of Bassedabhai Samadkhan and on or towards the South by Hafiz Buildings and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1918.

MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3043

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with Will annexed of the property and credits of CHHOTUBHAI VASANJI DESAI, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. C. J. Mathews & Co., late of Bombay Anavla Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parvati Mansion, Grant Road ... Deceased.

BAI PARVATI, widow of the late Chhotubhai Vasanji Desai, of Bombay, Anavla Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Sixth day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of November, 1918.
Messrs. KHANDVALA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3041

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAKHARAM SITARAM KAPADI, of Bombay, Vaishaya Vani Hindu Inhabitant, a Betelnut shopkeeper, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

SITARAM SADASHIV KAPADI also of Bombay Vaishaya Vani Hindu Inhabitant, Betelnut shopkeeper, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, the father of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of November, 1918.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3038

INFLUENZA
successfully prevented by
Karnik's Mixture
Sold everywhere or from
KARNIK DEPOT, Bombay 4.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14-0. Liberal commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGHAR, 13, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Adventures of STINGAREE
THE GENTLEMAN BUSH-RANGER

3rd Adventure "A DOUBLE DECEPTION."
4th Adventure "AN EYE FOR AN EYE."
The First American Max Linder Comedy
"MAX COMES ACROSS"
ONE HUGE YELL FOR 30 MINUTES!
THE FIRST MAX LINDER KNOCKABOUT FARCE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
GRAND NEW PICTURE BILL
EMILY STEVENS
in the 5-Act Metro-Play
"The Wager"
An exciting story showing how a clever crook girl outwits a detective officer under most exciting and perilous circumstances and helps the Police Commissioner to win his wager with a rich merchant to dupe the latter. In the end it will be seen how she settles down and leads a happy life.
Popular Prices:—Rs. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.
COMING! COMING!!
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
COMMENCING
SATURDAY 23 SATURDAY
EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30. SATURDAY, MAT[illegible] AT 5
Humphrey-Bishop
COMEDY AND OPERATIC CO.
UNIQUE VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMMES.
Direct from their phenomenal success in South Africa.

Good Wine needs no Bush!
If you still require further exhortation to go and see
'A Daughter of the Gods!'
the only comment that can be expressed on you is that: "You are a wonderful person!" Bombay, from Colaba to Bandra, is ringing with unequivocal praise of this colossal Film and the fact remains that there are just two days at your disposal to go to the
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
and avail yourself of this lifelong chance.
Two Comedies in the Programme.
Four Shows To-night 5-15; 7-15; 9; 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
On Saturday Next!
The Great American Patriotic Serial
A DAUGHTER OF UNCLE SAM!"
(12 parts—12000 feet)
featuring the celebrated Stars Miss Jane Vance and Mr. William Sorelle.

No More Dumps, Please!
The Influenza is over—the War is over.
It is all due to the auspicious advent of
A Daughter of the Gods!
She is only 10000 feet, you know! The Imperial Sultan lost his head over her, the Fairies coddled her, 1200 bearded Gnomes adored her.
And You?
You are wasting valuable days in making up your mind to go and see her at the
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Don't startle! To-morrow
"A Daughter of the Gods!"
leaves you. Do not let her go before you pay her a visit, for mark you, she is altogether a supernatural being and you must not commence 1919, without first obtaining her blessings.
A "FATTY" Comic in the programme.
Four Shows to-night 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-20 p.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS
THE MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus Girgaum
presents during the week
The triumph of Indian Cinematography
The Birth of Shree Krishna
directed and produced by Mr. D. G. PHALKE
NEXT SATURDAY
The most popular Universal Serial
THE RED ACE
featuring Marie Walcamp
of Liberty Fame
First four episodes in first instalment.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
GALA VICTORY NIGHT
6-30 P.M. TO-NIGHT 10 P.M.
OTHELLO
in colours
and the
Magnificent Drama
I Shall Avenge
intercepted by
CARTOONS SCENICS
COMICS AND COMEDY
OPENING SHORTLY.
LA BELLE GLADY
Including
STEVE AND ETHEL

THE EXCELSIOR
Owners—The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ld.
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
Bandman Opera Co.
in a series of popular London Musical Plays.
To-night Thursday 14th November at 9-30
"To-night's the Night"
Friday 15th November at 9-30
" HIGH JINKS "
Saturday 16th November at 9-30
" ARCADIANS "
Sunday 17th November at 5-30
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
" CARMINETTA "
Seats booked for "HAPPY DAY" may be used for "CARMINETTA" or transferred.
PRICES AS USUAL
Plan at ROSE & Co. till 6 p. m.
Booking at Theatre from 7 p. m.
Seats booked by Telephone (288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.
To-day at 6-30 p. m. and
To-morrow at 9-45 p. m.
"LUKE'S SHATTERED SLEEP"
PATHE PLAY "THE SEA"

In all the four corners of the earth there is just one little American child who is known, loved and admired. That child is
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
whose talent has amazed the nations of the world. She will be at the
IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
in the Pathe Gold Rooster Play
"Daddy's Girl"
Forget your troubles and see the screen's greatest sun shine bringer.
ALSO
A TWO-REEL COMEDY BY
TOTO

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
A Fascinating and Absorbing Detective Drama
THE MAN WITH THE GLASS EYE.
The Story of a Man who leads a Double Life
Together with a Full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45, & 10-30.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 13.

The Marwadi bazaar opened very early at about 10-45 a.m. the opening rate for Fully Good Broach April/May being Rs. 704. Bear speculators immediately began to hammer the market and the price dropped to Rs. 681, but recovered to Rs. 690 temporarily on some buying and then fell to Rs. 672. Japanese buyers came out at this decline and the price advanced to Rs. 697, but as soon as they withdrew the rate dropped to Rs. 680. Later on there was a sharp fall to Rs. 655 on further free offerings and little buying power, this being the rate at 4-15 p.m. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 650 and jumped to Rs. 672. Fluctuations then occurred and closing quotations were irregular as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with little doing.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	April-May	Rs.	655
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	,,	545
Fine Gomras	Dec.-Jan.	,,	610/15

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS 13TH NOVEMBER 1918.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	662
Fine M. G. Gomras	Dec.-Jan	627
Fully Good M. G. Gomras	,,	602
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	,,	662

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 12th Nov. 1918.

Cotton	3,971	bales.
Wheat	3,378	Cwts.
Linseed	22,017	,,
Rape, &c.,	3,738	,,
Gingellyseeds	317	,,
Poppyseed	100	,,
Groundnuts	4,511	,,
Castorseed	Nil	
Rice	7,154	,,
Myrabollams	1 656	,,
Cottonsee	3,180	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	Nil	
Jowar	4	,,
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 13th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. as p	Rail Delivery. Rs. as p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	76 0 0	11 8 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	76 0 0	11 8 0
,, Karachi Bangla ..	75 0 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	11 8 0	12 0 0
,, Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 4 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	14 0 0	14 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	13 8 0	14 0 0
,, Tiria	105 0 0	--
Teaseed White 85-15	93 0 0	--
,, Gajar 75-25	93 0 0	--
,, Gajar 50-50	93 0 0	--
,, Black	93 0 0	--
Poppyseed, White	15 12 0	--
Groundnut	85 0 0	--
Mowraseed	7 0	--
Barley	43 0 0	7 4 0
Castorseed	85 0 0	17 8 0
Forward.		
Wheat April-May	9 10 3	
Linseed May	15 5 0	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 13th 1918

	Rate per lb. Rs. as p.
Davids No. 16	1 4 0
Shapurji No. 10	1 1 12
Shimplex No. 10	1 0 6
Edward No. 10	1 0 0
Light Houses No. 64	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 13th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 2 m/s.	1 6 1/16
Fcs. Demand	182½
American Dollars	27½
Hongkong	214
Shanghai	240
Japan	156½
Singapore	157

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 27-7.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 15/16.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 192½.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 203.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 156.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 223½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 349.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 314.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 80.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 80.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92½.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market opened steady, but eased off during the course of the day and was quiet but steady at the close.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2065, Swan 630, Simplex 715, Shapurji 132-8, Pearls 517-8, New Greats 317-8, Madhowji 2125, Luxmi Cotton 1700, Kohinoor 1365, Kasturchand 1180, Indore-Malwa 295, Indian Bleaching 160, Finlay 495, Fazulbhoy 710, David 617-8, Currimbhoy 322-8, Crescent 215, Colaba 1430, Century 420, Nagpur 24/5, Bombay Cotton 625, Bombay United 917-8, Katni ord 262-8, Katni def 1380, Tata ord 237-8 x.d., Tata new ord 95 pr., Tata old def 1102-8 x.d., Tata new def 475 pr., Alcocks 710, Bombay-Burma 845, Bombay Tramway 460, Tata Hydro 1180.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2065, Swan 630, Simplex 720, Shapurji 132-8, Pearl 517-8, New Greats 317-8, Madhowji 2125, Kohinoor 1365, Kasturchand 1180, Indore-Malwa 295, Indian Bleaching 160, Finlay 497-8, Fazulbhoy 710, David 620, Currimbhoy 322-8, Crescent 215, Colaba 1430, Century 425, Nagpur 2475, Bombay Cotton 620, Bombay United 925, Katni ord 260, Katni def 1300, Tata ord 237-8 x.d., Tata new ord 100 pr., Tata old def 1105 x.d., Tata new def 400, Alcocks 715, Bombay-Burma 840, Bombay Tramway 460, Tata Hydro 1180.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 13th.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 52,200-0	..Rs. 9,03,075-0
Cash Certificates	,, 1,518-12	.. ,, 6,13,327-4
Total Rs.	54,718-12	..Rs. 15,19,402-4

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company (Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 9th Nov. 1918.

	Total for the week. Rs	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 9th Nov. 1918	15,97,300	1,04,42,800
G.I.P. Rly	60,000	3,64,700
A.D.C. Rly	4,000	22,700
B.K. Rly	5,190	30,900
G.B. Rly	16,86,490	1,08,31,100
Total ..		
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 9th Nov. 1917.		
G.I.P. Rly	20,04,132	1,09,05,075
A.D.C. Rly	58,311	3,19,919
B.K. Rly	2,101	17,655
G.B. Rly	5,122	26,844
Total ..	20,69,666	1,12,69,493
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	—4,06,832	—4,92,275
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C. Rly	+1,689	+45,781
Inc. or Dec. B.K. Rly	+1,899	+5,045
Inc. or Dec. G.B. Rly	—22	+4,056

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 9th Nov. 1918 ..	9,600	64,500
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 9th Nov. 1917.	12,649	70,482
Increase or Decrease	—3,049	—5,982

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 9th Nov. 1918. ..	1 900	8,600
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 9th Nov. 1917.	1,409	6,941
Increase or Decrease	+491	+1,659

Pachora Jamner Railway. (Pachora Dhondurai Section.)

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 9th Nov. 1918. ..	1,200	6,200
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 9th Nov. 1917.	..	..
Increase or Decrea	..	..

COTTON.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I think I can claim to have been fairly correct in my cotton predictions. Cotton certainly reached the top figure Rs. 740 after the third, but had there not been holidays I believe I would have been right. To-day is the 13th, and as I write cotton is quoted at Rs. 690. Now what is going to happen? Well Sir, at Colaba this evening I feel the market will be at Rs. 650 From the level of Rs. 740 we may expect a drop of at least Rs. 100, and possibly more, then I think it would be advisable to be on the Bull side. If you have sold at Rs. 710 my advic e is clear out at round about Rs. 635. To buy between Rs. 650 and Rs. 600 would be wise, you may have to run a loss of about 50 points temporarily, but before the middle of December you will be glad you bought. About shares nothing in this letter.—Yours. etc.,

"SIMLA BIRD."

Bombay,
13th November, 1918.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Soundings ft.	in.	LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Soundings ft.	in.
	Nov					Nov				
Wed	13	m	5	50	26	1	13	0	53a	18	8
		e	6	45a	25	2					
Thur.	14	m	6	33	26	4	14	m	0	43	19	9
		e	7	58a	26	8			1	43a	17	4
Fri	15	m	7	52	26	10	15	m	1	58	19	5
		e	9	1a	27	8			2	22a	18	0
Sat.	16	m	8	50	27	3	16	m	2	58	18	11
		e	9	55a	28	1			3	13a	14	17
Sun	17	m	9	48	27	8	17	m	3	50	18	1
		e	10	43a	27	11			3	56a	14	6
Mon	18	m	10	32	27	11	18	m	4	40	18	2
		e	11	29a	39	5			4	39a	13	2
Tues	19	m	11	20	27	11	19	m	5	29	18	8
									5	22a	13	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov. 13 (Wednesday)	Sunrise 6h. 45m.	Sunset 6h.	2m
,, 14 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 45m.	,, 6h.	1m
,, 15 (Friday)	,, 6h. 46m.	,, 6h.	1m
,, 16 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 47m.	,, 6h.	1m
,, 17 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 47m.	,, 6h.	1m
,, 18 (Monday)	,, 6h. 48m	,, 6h.	0m
,, 19 (Tuesday)	,, 6h 48m	,, 6h.	0m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Nov. 4d. 2h 31.3m. a.m.; First quarter: 11d. 10h. 16·2m p.m. Full Moon 18d. 11h. 3.0m p.m. Last quarter, 25d. 2h 55.3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 13th November, 1918, was 30.085 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading

THE WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

The depression in the Arabian Sea has only been slightly marked. The weather continues disturbed to the west of the Andamans. Rainfall has been nearly general in Madras, Deccan and local in Upper Burma, South-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair three inches, Lashio one and a half, Trichinopoly, Ootacamund one, Kodaikanal two, Cuddapah, Salem a half and Shopalpur a quarter.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in Madras.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.840 Inch
Temperature of Air	83.2 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.1 ,,
Dew Point	68.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.629 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	91.2 ,,
Minimum do.	75.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, ENE, WNW
Movement of Wind do. do.	122 Miles

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th November 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the south Punjab. Night temperature is slightly below normal in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Night temperature is lower and is now in moderate or considerable defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and the greater part of Rajputana. Night temperature is lower than usual in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is very dry in Kathiawar and south Gujarat. Day temperature is slightly above normal at most stations: night temperature is in excess in Central India West, but is in defect at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in moderate defect throughout. Day temperature is slightly above the average at most stations, night temperature is in defect at Nagpur and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.45in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the north Konkan; night temperature is in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Sholapur reports 0.35in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded except at Belgaum where the sky is overcast. Humidity is above the average in the south Bombay Deccan, but is below it in the north. Day temperature is in light excess in the north of the division, night temperature is slightly or moderately above normal nearly everywhere.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in south-east Madras, Madras Deccan, the south Bombay Deccan and the south Konkan, the largest amount being 1.07in. at Trichinopoly. The usual wave of low pressure transmitted across the Peninsula from the Bay depression is shown to-day off the north Malabar coast; it is however feeble at present and the weather on the west coast will be determined by its future development. The western disturbance is still approaching the north-west frontier. Fine clear weather prevails to the north of the latitude of Bombay.

No large change appears likely except possibly some increase of rainfall on the west coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of November, 1918

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	77.7	63.9	64	..	0.35	+0.07
Do. (Nov.)	85.4	69.6	53	..	0	0
Jask				..	0.10	+0.10
Do. (Nov.)	86.5	74.0	59	..	..	..
Muskat	82.3	72.2	56	..	0	—0.19
Do. (12th Nov.)				..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.6	52.7	34	..	0	0
Rawalpindi				..	0	0
Lahore	83.0	45.3	66	..	0.10	+0.10
Hissar	83.3	45.2	48	..	0	0
Ambala	79.9	53.3	65	..	1.03	+0.77
Delhi	80.6	52.2	37	..	0	—0.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	83.5	52.5	33	..	0	—0.05
Mainpuri	83.1	46.0	47	..	0	—0.14
Jhansi	86.3	50.3	39	..	0	—0.06
Cawnpore	82.8	49.7	70	..	0	—0.35
Allahabad	84.2	49.6	54	..	0	—0.20
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	83.1	55.4	32	..	0	0
Karachi	83.2	66.6	83	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	84.2	50.1	45	..	0	—0.03
Jaipore	84.4	52.2	23	..	0	—0.01
Kotah	88.8	57.2	57	..	0	—0.03
Mount Abu	76.0	60.8	36	..	0	0
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	82.0	56.3	25	..	0	0
Dwarka	91.1	69.7	64	..	0	0
Veraval	89.9	68.8	23	..	0	0
Rajkot	95.8	56.0	24	..	0	—0.13
Bhavnagar Para	95.6	63.8	29	..	0	0
Surat	97.1	66.7	52	..	0	0
Ahmedabad	98.3	69.0	25	..	0	0
Deesa	95.7	58.3	45	..	0	—0.05
Neemuch	88.9	59.8	37	..	0	0
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.8	51.5	56	..	0	—0.30
Saugor	86.8	56.7	23	..	0	—0.18
Hoshangabad	91.1	58.4	46	..	0	—0.29
Khandwa	93.4	60.1	44	..	0	—0.26
Akola	93.2	57.5	35	..	0	—0.29
Amraoti	90.3	64.8	47	..	0	—0.32
Nagpur	89.1	56.4	45	..	0	—0.57
Chanda	89.7	60.8	51	..	0.05	—0.43
Raipur	85.3	57.7	51	..	0	—0.29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.2	74.4	72	..	0.09	—0.25
Ratnagiri	94.1	73.5	61	..	2.68	+2.18
Marmugao	86.0	..	81	..	0.73	+0.02
Karwar	90.4	76.1	91	0.45	2.22	+0.68
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.9	58.5	34	..	0	—0.38
Ahmednagar	89.4	63.2	46	..	0	—0.43
Poona	91.8	64.3	47	..	0.62	—0.07
Sholapur	89.8	68.7	71	0.35	0.47	—0.21
Bijapur	86.4	70.5	74	..	0.14	—0.48
Belgaum	79.9	67.3	92	..	3.85	+2.58
Aurangabad	90.5	56.7	35	..	0.17	—0.21
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.7	68.2	62	..	0	—0.45
Hyderabad	84.5	70.0	74	0.05	0.70	—0.68
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.4	73.0	78	0.05	3.63	+1.58
Calicut	87.8	77.1	86	..	8 62	+5.45
Cochin	88.2	76.5	81	0.01	5.56	—0.59
Colombo	87.2	74.7	97	..	1.31	—5.77
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.2	75.2	86	..	14.80	+10.79
Bellary	83.5	70.5	83	0.04	1.40	+0.04
Cuddapah	82.0	74.3	54	0.59	4.69	+2.29
Madras	86.7	76.2	95	0.53	31.53	+25.08
Bangalore	82.1	66.8	84	..	0.59	—1.44
Coimbatore	91.5	74.0	81	1.07	4.46	+2.02
Trichinopoli	86.9	72.1	86	0.08	4.13	+2.22
Negapatam	82.0	77.1	84	..	13.46	+5.14

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF NOVEMBER, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISMISSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1230-18—Dubash and Co, Bhagwateprasad Lalaprasad v Ishwardas Nathoobhai.

FOR FINAL DECREE (IN COURT.)

5-16—Motichand and D, The Bombay Provincial Bank Ld v Wadilal Dajibhai and ors. Amin and D, against 1 and 2 defendants only.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

1374-18—Crawford B and Co, Richard Solomon Forage v H M Hoosein Sidchi and Sons a firm, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard, 12-11-18.

1428-18—Surajmal and Co, Surajmal B Mehta and anr v Gurdatsing Gulabsing.

LONG CAUSES.

1024-17—Bhimji and Co, Pranlal Tribhowandas v Manibai widow and anr, Purnanand and Co, Madhowji K and Ch. Part heard.

827-17—Little and Co, Wolf and Sons (in liquidation) v Messrs Dadiba Khimji and Co a firm, Craigie B and C, Not to be called on till 18-11-18.

1135-17—Bhimji and Co, Jagjiwan Vallabhdas a firm v Messrs E D Sassoon and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co, Payne and Co.

849-15—Ard H D and Co, Vardhman Brothers Ltd v Messrs Ramchandra Dungarsidas a firm, Patell and Ez.

1199-16—Purnanand and Co, Jamnadas Motichand v Chandulal Bulakidas and ors, Amin and D.

1044-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Narayen Mahadev Ranade v Ramabai widow, Ardeshir H D and Co. For postponement.

916-17—Vachha and Co, Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally v Banoshai alias Amirbai and anr, N C Dalal.

891-16—Mulla and M, Lakhmidas Mathuradas v Mathuradas Gordhandas.

430-17—Sm B and Co, Maneckji Hormasji Nicholson v Miya Mahomed Sulleman Miya, Captain and V.

78-17—Wadia G and Co, Rustom Hormasji v Khursedji Nusserwanji Wadia and ors, M B Chothia.

510-16—Manilal and K, Balaji Bapuji a firm v R D Sethna, Ard H D and Co.

1101-18—Khambatta and Co, Amerchand Hazarimal and Co a firm v Nazar Abdulla Meharally Dharamsi, Smeth B and Co.

1305-17—Payne and Co, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadmani and ors v Shankersing Nowrangsing, Sham M and H.

1318-17—Sham M and H, Shankersing Nowrangsing v Bai Rehmatbai widow & ors, Payne and Co.

1337-14—Khambatta and Co, Purshotam Krishna Vete v Pandurang Yeshwant Vete and ors, Khambatta and Co.

1018-18—Rustomji and G, Haribhai Jorabhai Patel v Moosa Haji Cassam, Shroff and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

146-18—Payne and Co, Raghunathdas Morarji v Cursetji Pestonji Oomrigar and anr, Kanga and S, Daph F and D.

213-18—Madh K and C, Gopaldas Kuverji v Maneckchand Jaichand a firm, Rustomji and G.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

8-18—Re Bai Nuthi Bai widow of P Muljee, Bhimji and Co, Joshi Pragji Bhanji and anr v Monghibai widow, Payne and Co, Part heard.

7-18—Re Bai Dinbai widow of Rustomji K Daruwalla, Ardeshir H D and Co, Alamai daughter of Behramji Cooper v Bhicaiji B Randalia and anr, Vachha and Co.

8-18—Re Bai Gomtibai widow of Th. Jetha Purshotam, Purmanand and Co, Bai Soonibai wife of Valabdas Porshotam v Tribhowandas Pragji Jetha, Madhowji K and Ch.

11-18—Hiralal Virchand deceased, Hiralal and Co, Bai Ichha widow v Hargowandas Virchand, G B Pandia.

9-18—Re Gumanshingh Hiralal, Mulla and M, Maneckchand Ramprasad v Umarsingh Tank, Mulji and Th. For postponement.

3-17—Re Rambhau alias Ramji, Judah and S, Sittabai widow v Udhav Hariba Waloonji Marcotirao K W on behalf of minor, Smetham B and Co, Amin & D.

ADJOURNED PETITION.

In Re Indian Trust Act II of 1882—Captain and V, In Re Deed of Declaration of Trust dated 2nd May 1910 v Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed and ors, Petition.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1345-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Dr Parbhudas Gokaldas and anr v Bai Diwalibai widow, Jehangir G and B. Part heard.

684-17—Jam R and D, Dosabhai Hirachand a firm v Virchand Dalcharam a firm and anr. Hiralal Th and Co, Khandwalla and Co, Part heard by Mars J on 16-7-18.

162-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, R D Sethna and anr v The Secretary of State for India in Council, S F Nicholson.

107-17—Patell and Ez, Narotamdas Gulabchand and anr v Kalidas Purbhudas and ors, Jamsetji R and D.

1453-15—Tyabji D and Co, Arjun Khimji and Co a firm v Ramchander Doongerseydas a firm, Patell and Ez.

GOODS TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly give this short letter space in one of the corners of your valued paper and thus do a favour to the actual sufferers.

As now by the Grace of God we have gained a complete victory, can any one use his influence with the authorities to resume the goods traffic on both the lines and thus remove the great tension in business circles?—Yours, etc.

MERCHANT.

Esplanade Road,
Bombay, Nov. 13.

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AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the war is at an end and there is rejoicing throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire, will not the hundreds of our countrymen at present inside prison walls for crimes of a purely political nature, be once more restored to liberty to share the general feelings of joy at the liberation of the world from what at one time threatened to become the curse of man—Prussianism. The case of the youthful detenus of Bengal, and hundred of others who have been separated from hearth and home, and made to drag on a miserable existence in solitary cells. or prison-houses for ordinary criminals, on mere suspicion. or on the strength of no better authority then the infallible C.I.D makes the extension of the above measure of clemency to them still more imperative. the Beachcroft-Chandavarkar effusions notwithstanding. These men have been condemned unheard. Legal machinery devised to suit war-conditions only, had been availed of in hurrying these men off from the scene of their daily labours. The war conditions no longer exist. Consequently the machinery. the special legal machinery, devised with a view to maintain order and tranquillity in the country and to enable the Government to cocentrate their energies upon the prosecution of the war would now seem to have outlived its purpose. We feel assured that in course of time it may be completely dismantled or so overhauled and repaired as to be in a line with ordinary legislation on the subject of crime in the land. But have the unfortunate victims of that much abused instrument to continue to rot in detention, even after the cause—the only ostensible cause perhaps for putting it into operation against them—we mean the prevalence of war conditions—has ceased to be? Or does any sane man expect them to continue to suffer till it is time enough for the Government of India to readjust their view to the altered situation, and withdraw or modify the above blessed measure of repression in the light thereof?

The principle of justice has triumphed over the principle of aggression, or in other words, *Zooloom*. The British Empire has had a noble part in the stupendous task which the Allies shouldered about five years ago. It is, therefore, to be devoutly hoped that the Indian Government which bore no small part in the crusade against Hunnism, will not suffer the call of justice in the case of the detenus to go unheeded and that considerations of ordinary humanity and charity will prevail with them in considering the fate of political prisoners who have been tried, found guilty and convicted. on this historic occasion.—Yours. etc.,

V. B.

THE PYDHONI-CARNAC ROAD TRAM LINE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some days ago there was a hot discussion in the Municipal Corporation regarding the Bombay Tramway services and the letter of Mr. Remington. Traffic Manager of the Company, to the Municipal Corporation, in which Mr. Rimington says: "If and when a broad street is provided between Carnac Road and Pydownie, I can promise a material improvement in the speed and regularly in tram service." In this connection I wish to give a practical suggestion to avoid long delay in improvement till the widening of the road, which to my mind will take a long time and consequently the people shall have to wait for the improved service of that section.

I suggest therefore that the Grant Road, Pydowine track, from Null Bazaar should be diverted into the Kika Street crossing over Kalbadevi Road and through Mumbadevi Road; it should then turn into Masjid Road to join the present track running through Nagdevi Street, The Crawford Market-Grant Road service should run through the present track through Bappo Khote Street upto Null Bazaar. This, I believe, will relieve the rolling stock and save delay of nearly 5 to 10 minutes caused by stoppages for a clear line for the trams coming from the opposite direction. I hope that the authorities concerned will consider the above suggestions.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. PURAV.

Gamdevi, Nov. 11.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Indian Selection Committee to select "India" team for the cricket carnival.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Cathedral High School, Annual Sports, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 2-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 16.

Sir Frank Beaman's inagural Address to the Students' Brotherhood, Prathana Mandir Hall, Girgaon,—6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SUNDAY, Nov. 17.

Mails for Charbar, Bahai, Muscat, Henjam, Linga, Bunder Accas, Bahrain, Bushire and Gwader close at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 18.

Exemption Tribunal, meets at 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.

Tata Iron and Steel Co., extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to confirm resolutions passed at the meeting on 7th November, 1918, Navsari Buildings, 3-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Howitt Phillips.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandman Opera Co. 8-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West-End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

MOVEMENT OF BOATS IN HARBOUR.

The Port Office, Bombay, notifies that the rule prohibiting boats from moving in the harbour after sunset without a permit from this office has been cancelled.

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During October the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 2,832. Among them the number of new admissions was 347.

DADAR HOME RULE CLUB.

The second fortnightly meeting of the members and sympathisers of the club will be held on Saturday, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Dr. Savarkar's residence to discuss the present Franchise Problem.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs notifies that the delay on ordinary traffic to Madras is now normal. This cancels the notice issued on the 12th instant.

POSTAL DELIVERIES.

From yesterday normal arrangements as regards deliveries of registered and unregistered correspondence and payment of Money Orders were reverted to.

HARI KIRTAN.

In connection with the Kartiki Ekadashi, there will be Hari Kirtan at 8-30 p.m. to-day by Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar, in the local Prathana Mandir, Girgaon.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study-class in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), the subject of study being "Five daily sacrifices."

ANJUMAN ZEYA-UL-ISLAM.

A public meeting of the members of Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam will be held to-morrow at 8 p.m. (Bombay time) in Jamat Hall, Falkland Road to consider why the Anglo-Urdu Vernacular School is not included in the list of Muncipal Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE TEMPERANCE CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Temperance Club, a public Hari Kirtan will be performed by Mr. G. D. Kadam to-day at 9 p.m., (S.T.) at New Foras Road, Dongre's Building

HELP TO WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Secretaries, Social Service League write: Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., have promised a monthly contribution of Rs. 150 for the expenses of the Workmen's Institute. It is hoped that other amillowners will follow the noble example of this firm.

RAM MOHAN HOME FOR STUDENTS.

We are requested to publish the following: Law and College students wishing to have lodging accommodation in a well ventilated house should apply for a seat to Mr. B. B. Korgamkar, Superintendent at the Prathana Samaj, Grigaum.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Charbar, Bahai, Muscat, Henjam, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Bahrain, Bushire and Gwader will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 17th November, 1918. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m. on Saturday previous.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS

of all kinds, thorough overhaul, coach-work, painting, vulcanizing of tyres and tubes, recharging of batteries, machining, casting, etc., etc., carried out most satisfactorily by

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Fort, Bombay.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SALE OF CHEDDAR CHEESE.

Dinshaw Namdar & Co. v. L. De Villaine.
(Before His Honour Mr. K. M. Jhaveri.)

By an indent dated 16th March, 1918, the plaintiffs purchased from the defendant 10 cwts. of South African Cheddar Cheese at 9s. per lb., F.O.B. Durban. On arrival of the goods in Bombay, the plaintiffs paid to the defendant Rs. 1,414 being price of the same. Subsequently, when the cases were removed from the docks and delivery thereof tendered to them, they refused to accept delivery on the ground that the stuff offered to them was entirely rotten and unfit for consumption. The defendant thereupon stored the cases in his own godown and the plaintiffs now sued the defendant for refund of the price paid to the defendant as on a failure of consideration.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. R. K. Dadachanji for the defendant. It was contended on the defendant's behalf that the cheese offered by him was perfectly sound and that the stuff, being of a perishable nature, he was not responsible for any deterioration, under one of the terms of the indent.

DEFENDANT'S PLEAS UPHELD.

His Honour upheld the defendant's pleas and delivered the following judgment:—

The plaintiffs deal in oilman stores. They ordered out through defendant 10 cwts. of Cheddar Cheese from South Africa, under an indent of 16th March, 1918. The manuscript terms were "F.O.B. Durban, payment on arrival of goods." One of the printed terms was "Perishable goods shipped at indentor's own risk." The goods arrived here on 10th May, were cleared by the defendant and offered to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs refused to take delivery saying that the cheese was utterly rotten. The defendant demurred. He took the cases to his own godown where they are still lying. The plaintiffs now sue for recovery of the price they paid to defendant, saying that the goods offered were entirely rotten.

It has thus to be found whether the cheese was utterly rotten on the day it was offered. The plaintiffs contend that it was so, but what I find from the evidence on record and from the samples produced in the Court, as to the state of the cheese, is as follows:—First, that some of the cases, 2 to 3, out of the plaintiffs' 15 cases were broken, the reason being that the wood was frail and that they were roughly handled. Second, that some of the blocks of cheese, as a result of such carelessness, were broken and pieces had gone off, but that two-thirds at least of the whole quantity was good. Third, the butter in the cheese, in some cases, had on account of melting rendered the outside face of the cases oily looking, the cases thus not presenting their ordinary appearance. Fourth, that out of the openings of the broken cases, the blocks appeared to have become black. Fifth, that the cheese was not full of worms and maggots. Even the sample brought into Court, though stinking horribly, did not appear to be infested with any worms. Small cockroaches were moving about, but that would be so in the case of all such goods stored in a godown.

Thus the condition of the goods was not rotten, much less, entirely rotten, when offered in June last. The plaintiffs say, they showed a sample to Mr. Michael, the Superintendent of the Crawford Market, and that he said he would not allow him to sell such stuff. Mr. Michael has not been called to corroborate this statement. On the other hand we find that a co-importer of the plaintiffs, the Italian Stores, managed by a European salesman, who had accepted delivery of his own seven cases, on the same day as the plaintiffs refused it, was able to sell off the cheese in about 20 to 25 days, and further more, on hearing that the plaintiffs had refused to accept delivery offered for the same quantity Rs. 750 and at that amount hoped to make a profit. This to my mind shows, that on 11th June the goods were saleable and merchantable and not rotten or unsaleable as deposed to by the plaintiffs. What really happened was this, that the plaintiffs did not like the look of some of the cases which were broken and spoiled on account of the butter having melted and spread over, and some of the blocks, as seen from the openings, appearing black and broken. He therefore rejected the whole lot. There is nothing to show that the condition of the contents was rotten when they were landed. In fact they remained in lighters for four to five days in the hot month of May. Further, there is nothing to show their rotten condition when they were placed on board the ship at Durban. Something is sought to be made out against the defendant owing to defects in packing. It is cheaper to import cheese in wooden cases in blocks than in small air-tight tins. Cheese comes to Bombay from Australia, America and England and only very recently, from South Africa where it is a new industry. England and America pack it in bran and salt and cover the blocks in bladder. In such a state it keeps for from four to ten months. Eighty per cent. of Australian exports are packed as in England: the rest as in South Africa, where only partitioned cases covering the blocks at top and bottom with a two-inch strip of cloth are used. These cases also do not have the precaution, "Keep away from boilers" painted on them. Even granting therefore that the mode of packing was defective, the fact still remains that other cases similarly packed, arrived in Bombay in good condition and were sold off. I, therefore, am inclined to believe that the goods were not rotten when offered, and the plaintiffs should have accepted them. They could have demanded an allowance for such cases as turned out to be defective.

INDENTOR TO BEAR RISK.

Mr. Dadachanji has relied on two other clauses of the indent. The first is F.O.B. Durban. Even supposing that the goods were not appropriated to this contract, as the cases bore no marks of the plaintiffs, the risk would still attach to the buyer after the cases were shipped. Benjamin on Sale, p. 683. The seller puts the goods on board at his own expense and thereafter the goods are at the risk of the buyer, so that whatever deterioration or risk the goods underwent after being put on board at Durban, would be on the plaintiffs' account and not the defendant's. But a further clause in the indent puts the matter beyond all doubt. Perishable goods are to be shipped at indentor's risk. Cheese, no doubt, is such and the indentor has therefore to bear the risk. Suit dismissed with costs Rs. 51.

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

Ardeshir Pestonji Artist v. U. A. Spence.
(Before His Honour Mr. S. F. Billimoria.)

The plaintiff, an artist, exhibited among others, a picture bearing No. 290, entitled "Hurdwar Temple" at the last Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society. During the course of the Exhibition the picture was found labelled "Sold." After the Exhibition was over the plaintiff demanded from the Secretary of the Art Society Rs. 25, being the price at which he had authorised the sale of the picture in case any offer for purchase was received by the Society. The Secretary failed to pay the price or disclose the name of the alleged purchaser and the plaintiff now filed this suit to recover the price less the Society's commission Rs. 2-8. In the alternative the plaintiff sought to recover the said amount as damages caused by reason of the defendant's breach of duty as an agent in not recovering the price or disclosing the name of the purchaser so as to enable him to proceed against the buyer.

Mr. M. S. Noronha appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. K. B. Sethna represented the defendant, who disclaimed all personal responsibility in the matter as he only acted as the Honorary Secretary of the Committee of Management. He further denied that the picture had been sold or the price thereof realised by him. It appeared that Mr. J. Muller of Messrs. Volkart Brothers had dictated to the clerk-in-charge several numbers he desired to purchase, amongst which was No. 219, which the clerk by mistake took down as 290. Under the circumstances the defendant denied liability and offered to return the picture which the plaintiff refused to accept.

His Honour dismissed the suit for reasons stated in the following judgment:—

JUDGMENT.

The Society has no legal status. It is not a registered body and therefore not a legal persona. There was no contract with the defendant. Delivery to a clerk for exhibition and sale, if possible, did not constitute a contract with the defendant. Assuming that the Society or the defendant acted as agent of the plaintiff, the liability to pay the price would arise only if the agent was a "del credere" agent, guaranteeing performance by the buyer or had received the price. Neither of these two facts are even alleged and therefore neither the Society nor the Secretary would be liable.

There is no breach of duty. Nor was any undertaken. The duty was to sell, if possible, and the picture was not sold. The mistake of the clerk was not such misconduct or misfeasance as damnified the plaintiff in any way. His picture was really never sold and he has suffered no damage. Suit dismissed. The picture produced in Court to be returned to the plaintiff.

A DARING ROBBERY.

SENTENCE ON A DESPERADO.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Sub-Inspector Daudkhan charged Sardar Budmall, a Mahomedan, with robbery and with causing hurt while committing robbery with a penknife. Inspector Chimanlal conducted the prosecution and Mr. Sorab Kapadia was for the complainant.

The facts of the case are that Pestonji Cursetji, a country liquor shop keeper, was going home after locking his shop at 9-30 p.m. on the 10th and was walking along Abdur Rahman Street with a canvas bag containing Rs. 417 in cash and notes in his hand. When he had proceeded about fifty paces the accused rushed out from a gully, gave the complainant some severe blows on his forehead and nose, and snatching away the bag ran away. He was, however, seized by one Rustomji Billimoria and the property recovered.

The accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. Chimanlal asked for an exemplary punishment and accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, that is to say, four years in all. The Magistrate said that actions of such a dangerous criminal would not be tolerated in the interests of the public. The accused had five previous convictions.

CAMPBELL MEMORIAL MEDAL.

PRESENTED TO DR. J. J. MODY.

The ceremony of presenting the Campbell Memorial Medal to Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Mody by H. E. Lord Willingdon took place last evening in the rooms of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society in the presence of a large number of members.

Dr. R. Scott gave an account of the Campbell Medal, which was founded in honour of James McNab Campbell by his co-workers. It was founded to encourage a continuation of original Oriental research in the spheres of history and ethnology, those included matters of race, custom and tradition, belief and religion. He trusted that in a very short time the University would found a school of post-graduate study that would include the two sides—ancient languages and literature on the one hand, archaeology, ethnology and kindred elements of history, on the other and that the young graduates would be initiated into courses of patriotic and scholarly research. On the first occasion the Medal was presented to Sir Aurel Stein, and on the last occasion it was given to Prof. Macdonnell. Dr. Mody had written nearly 100 papers, some of them of great extent. Dr. Scott then asked Lord Willingdon to present the medal to Dr. Mody.

Lord Willingdon in presenting the Medal, said it was a very great satisfaction to him to be able to spare a few moments to come and join with them to do honours to one who by his literary attainments in Oriental research had gained a reputation not only in India, but the greater part of the civilised world. On previous occasions the gentlemen who gained this Medal had some acquaintance with the gentleman in whose memory the Medal had been founded. Campbell was one of those gentlemen who loved his Bombay, as the speaker loved it, and he had an enormous acquaintance with the lore and history of the Bombay city. It would be some satisfaction to Dr. Mody to feel that he was now numbered among those who had received that Medal, some of the distinguished people like Sir Aurel Stein and Mr. D. R. Bhandarker. Dr. Mody's work showed what a wide knowledge he must have had and what great services he had rendered not only to this country but to the world. His book of Persia would be of great interest, as they would hear of Persia in future. The speaker warmly congratulated the Committee on having chosen such a man for giving the Medal, which he felt sure would be acceptable to every member of the Royal Asiatic Society, who was such a fine example to all students, and that his example would be followed and the study encouraged and the Medal given more and more to thoroughly deserving people. He congratulated the recipient personally and hoped that he would live many years and produce more of those bulky volumes.

Dr. Mody in replying said in the midst of a busy life, with its accompanying worry and anxiety, it was study, helped and encouraged by the Society, that gave him the zest of life. It was in 1889 that he first read a paper before this Society and after 30 years' long connection with it, during which he had read in all about 40 papers—he could speak of quantity only and not of quality—it was highly gratifying to find that one's humble literary work was appreciated by the learned members of its Committee. To have one's work appreciated by one's own learned co-workers, was an honour which he highly esteemed. He thanked Lord Willingdon for presenting the Medal.

Recruiting figures for the Travancore State for October are very satisfactory in spite of public health being bad. The number of combatants was 1,261, while non-combatants were 1,105 or a total of 2,367. The total from January is 1,462 combatants and 1,302 non-combatants, totalling 2,764.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

DADAR HOME RULERS' RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the Club held on the 10th instant.

I This meeting expresses its heartfelt joy at the safe landing in England of Lok. Tilak and party, and with deep sense of gratitude offers its, humble prayers to the Almighty, to give him full life and vigour, to enable him to achieve success in his mission in England. II This meeting urges the Home Authorities to give at once permission of speech to Lok. Tilak to enable him to plead the case of India before the British Democracy and the world, which is most essential at this time of Peace negotiations. III This meeting requests the Indian National Congress to try their best to send deputations to England and America to urge upon the British Democracy and President Wilson, to apply the principle of Self-determination to India, just as to all other countries in the world. IV This meeting is of opinion that, in the face of the amnesty granted to Political Prisoners by the most despotic Government like Germany, the time has come when a general amnesty to Political Prisoners in India must be declared, at an early date, and pending the consideration thereof, an enquiry by a non-official agency must be forthwith instituted, into the health and jail-treatment of the suffering prisoners and internees, especially in the case of Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar transported, about whose health much anxiety is being felt as reported in the papers. V This meeting conveys its hearty congratulations to Shrijut-Narayenrao Vaidya of Nagpur on his being acquitted and greatly thanks Barristers C. R. Das, Deshmukh and others, for the magnificient help they rendered, by the way of conducting the case so ably and without remuneration.

RETURN OF FOODSTUFFS.

POWER FOR SEARCH OF STORES.

A "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" dated November 13, notifies:—

In order to test the accuracy of the return of food-stuffs called for in Government Order of the 24th October, 1918, it is hereby notified that the Governor in Council is pleased to empower any Revenue Officer being of a rank not lower than a Mamlatdar, to enter and search any place in which such officer has reason to believe that there are kept or stored any food-stuffs which were required to be included in the return, and in which the person making or required to make the return, is, or was, the owner.

A CHANCE FOR THE PROFITEERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall deem it a favour if you will insert the following in one of your columns in to-morrow's issue.

The small paragraph appearing in one of your columns to-day under the heading "Bombay Co. gives Bonus to Staff" is highly patriotic and commending. Three months salary is given, as bonus, to the staff, in honour of the great victory.

How gratifying and pleasing, would it appear to the eyes of the public, were it the same suit followed by other Commercial firms who have amassed large fortune owing to war.

No greater joy could be expressed and no glorious victory could be accepted with greater rejoicings were all firms to show the same spirit by giving bonuses to their staffs who have zealously worked to amass their master's fortune, as well as to help the Allied victory.

I expect the Trades Association will request all Commercial firms to grant bonus to their staff as it is the most wonderful victory, for liberty, in the history of the world—Yours. etc.,

"VICTORY"

Bombay, November 13.

[We have received several other letters making a similar suggestion.—Editor.]

BAND AT WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB

By kind permission of His Excellency, the Governor's Band will play before dinner at the Willingdon Sports Club, on Thursday, the 14th instant and Saturday the 16th instant.

By kind permission of H. E. Rear Admiral Gaunt, the Naval Band will play before dinner at the Willingdon Sports Club, on Sunday, the 17th instant.

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The inaugural address of this Session will be delivered by Sir Frank Beaman, on Saturday, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah will preside.

The Senior class will be conducted by Prof B. J. Wadia, on Sunday, at 9-0 a.m. (S.T.) at the same place when he will expound Tennyson's "In Memoriam."

The Junior class will be conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia on the same day and at the same time at the Headquarters, Girgaon, when he will expound Palgrave's "Golden Treasury" (selected poems).

The lecture and the classes are open to all.

GLORIA CHURCH FUND.

Further donations, including Rs. 100 from H. E. Lord Willingdon, towards the Gloria Church, Byculla, in answer to the appeal of the Rev. L. C. Pera, for funds the wipe off the debts are acknowledged, bringing the total to Rs. 15,352-2-6. The balance required is Rs. 84,647-6-6.

WILSON COLLEGE MARATHI LITERARYT SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society, a lecture will be delivered by Mr. Nath Madhav on "The Writing of Novels" to-day at 3-15 p.m., in the Wilson College Hall. Professor V. N. Hate, will preside. The college students and past Wilsonians are cordially invited to attend.

THE VICTORY.

LORD WILLINGDON'S CONGRATULATIONS

The following telegram was sent by His Excellency the Governor to His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor:—

"The Citizens of Bombay Presidency and their Governor beg most respectly to express to your Majesty their congratulations on cessation of hostilities and complete victory of Allied arms.

WILLINGDON."

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

The following reply has been received from His Imperial Majestry, the King-Emperor:—

"In thanking you for the loyal congratulations you have expressed to me on your own behalf as well as of those of the Bombay Presidency on the successful conclusion of an armistice, let me assure you that I am fully mindful of the important and patriotic part that Bombay and its people have played throughout the time the Empire has been at war.

GEORGE R. I."

BOMBAY REGIMENTS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MARSHALLS' APPRECIATION.

In reply to a message of congratulation on behalf of the Bombay Presidency on the conclusion of hostilities with Turkey, His Excellency, Lord Willingdon, has received the following telegram from Lieutenant-General Sir William Marshall:

"The Army in Mesopotamia thanks you and the Bombay Presidency most warmly for your congratulations. Your Excellency will be pleased to hear that Bombay Regiments took a most distinguished part in recent fighting. No member of force can ever forget debt of gratitude due to all of you and people of your Presidency for all you have done for the force in Mesopotamia under my command".

PROPOSED CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

His Excellency the Governor called an informal meeting of representative citizens of Bombay at the Secretariat at 11-30 yesterday in order to discuss what measures should be adopted in Bombay to celebrate the signing of an armistice by Germany.

His Excellency, after reading telegrams from His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and from the Government of India explained to the meeting the business in hand; various proposals were made and discussed and it was finally settled that a Committee should be appointed to frame and submit proposals as to what should be done. The following gentlemen were accordingly selected for the Committee:—Sir Stanley Reed, Sir Robert Aitkin, Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, The Sheriff of Bombay, The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, The President of the Bombay Municipality. The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta. Sir Thomas Birkett. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas. The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell. The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman. The Flag Captain to H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, Junior. Col. Low. Mr. R. J. Kent, The Municipal Commissioner The Bombay, The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna and Mr. J. A. Needham.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Company, Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Bombay, have given two months' salary as a bonus to their Office and Colaba staff in honour of the Allied Victory, in addition to the two months' salary distributed as a "bonus" in the first week of the current month at the close of their financial year ending 30th September, 1918.

REJOICING IN BOMBAY MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday, Dr. S. S. Batliwala, the Chairman, said they had heard with great delight the news of the complete victory of Great Britain and her Allies, who deserved to be sincerely congratulated on the fact of their having been able to destroy German militarism which had threatened the freedom of the world. Now that the German militarism had been destroyed, he hoped there would be permanent peace in the world.

A WAR SOUVENIR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

A Lahore correspondent wires:—To immortalise those who have helped Government in winning the war the Imperial Publishing Company, Lahore and Bombay, are publishing a souvenir, "India and the war." It will contain an illustrated account of India's activities at various fronts and photographs and biographical sketches of Ruling Chiefs, military and civil officials, non-officials, title holders, and others who helped in various ways. The prospectus is in print. The book is expected to come out in one year.

(For other "Victory" items please see page 5.)

BIG COTTON CONFLAGRATION.

WAREHOUSE AT PRINCE'S DOCK GUTTED.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT HALF A CRORE.

Prince's Dock was the scene of a very disastrous fire on Wednesday morning and cotton to the extent of some fifty lakhs of rupees was either damaged by water or fire. When Warehouse No. 5 was opened in the morning, by the manager, at 7-30 there were no signs of fire and the men were working as usual. At about 10 a.m. the manager saw a volume of smoke shooting up from the south end of the warehouse and he at once hurried to to the telephone to call for the fire brigade. By the time he returned the whole place was enveloped in flames and smoke. Inspector Dalton, Sub-Inspectors Chand Khan Bhatkal and the Police at once hurried to the scene, and the Municipal fire brigade together with Port Trust fire brigade followed them. Mr. Scully of the Salvage Corps also came upon the scene to render all possible assistance. The Port Trust hydrants which began their attack on the fire first were joined by the Municipal fire engine from Mandvi, the first to arrive, quickly followed by others from Colaba, Babula Tank, Byculla, Chinchpoogly, Fort, Haines Road and Bhuleshwar. The Chinchpoogly and Gowalia Tank engines operated on the fire from inside the warehouse under the personal supervision of Mr. Greenop, the Chief of the Fire Brigade, and the other engines played on the flames from Frere and Port Trust Roads.

The aim of the authorities was to confine the fire to the warehouse which was already doomed. The tiled roof soon collapsed and the fire-proof door shutting off the flames from the adjoining warehouse soon became red-hot by the excessive heat of the burning cotton, and a continuous stream of water was directed on it in order to keep it cool. The authorities managed to get the fire under control in one and half hour's time.

The warehouse, in which were usually stored piecegoods, contained cotton bales at the time of the conflagration. The bales had been shipped to Genoa but on account of some shippers they were brought back to Bombay and were kept in the shed. There had already been a suit in the High Court and the Dock Manager had charge of them at present.

The cause of the fire is not known, and the damage, which is estimated at half-a-crore of rupees, is all covered by insurance. The Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police and the Chairman of the Port Trust visited the scene of fire.

QUITS

A NEW INFLUENZA ENEMY

You might not be aware that your throat is the gateway to enter Influenza germs by millions. Those germs enter your system through the tonsils. From there they multiply by billions and the result is the Dreadful uncurable pneumonic Influenza. Why not then cure it before it developes into a plague with a tin of "Quits" which are a composition of Eucalyptus, menthol, carbolic and other germicide. One every hour, will not only do as a preventive but will cure the worst cases. A bottle of the world renowned Dr. Carl's Ague Specific with a tin of "Quits," will work wonders. Thousands of certificates from all over India, prove its curative effects. Of course you should not be without a tin of Nyal's "Figsen" composed of Senna, Figs, Cascara and other harmless drugs, which flushes your system thoroughly. One every night, eaten as a sugarcandy. A bottle of NYAL'S TONIC, the marvellous malt wine, palatable, will keep you fit after Influenza and Malaria. Easily procured at most drug stores. If your Chemists cannot supply, "CASH CHEMISTS", Fort, Bombay, will secure post-paid.

S. GOVIND & Co.

BOOK-SELLERS & PUBLISHERS.

Sandhurst Road, Girgaum BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED— Price

	Rs.	a.
The "Medical Annual" 1918 A Year Book of treatment	9	6
Recollections by John Viscount Morley 2 Vols.	20	5
The Statesman's Year Book 1918	14	10
Latest works of Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—		
Lovers' Gift and Crossing	4	1
Mashi and other Stories	4	1
Complete works of the above author also in stock.		
"A Step in the Steamer," Mr. B. G. Tilak's Speeches with Foreword by Babu Motilal Ghosh.	2	8
"The Complete works of the Swami Vivekananda" 5 vols	12	8
"The Life of the Swami Vivekananda" by his Disciples 4 vols	12	8

The above volumes are also sold separately pecial books on Physical Culture in stock.

Special discount will be allowed for cash.

NOW READY: Professor Davar's (Bar.-at-Law) Higher Accounting with auditing notes, 1916, Rs. 6 net.

MAMLATDAR MURDER CASE.

APPROVER'S STORY OF THE CRIME.

BODY THROWN INTO FLAMES.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 11.

Rakhma Raoji, first approver, was the first witness called for the prosecution in the Akola Murder Case, which is being tried by a Special Tribunal constituted under the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915.

Examined by Mr. Billing, counsel for the prosecution, witness said he was an agriculturist of the Aurangpur village in the Akola Taluka, 2 miles from that town. He had been arrested and offered a free pardon when he consented to tell the truth. He remembered the date of murder. It was Saturday, being market day at Akola, one or two days before *Nagpanchami*. He was present when the Mamlatdar was beaten. For one or two days before the murder he had heard some particulars regarding it, the first occasion that he heard of it being Wednesday previous to the Saturday. He had purchased some wood at Akola and on Wednesday he had gone there with his cart. While returning with his cart laden, about a little after midday, he met Tulsiram Bhil (accused No. 35) and several others under a "neem" tree near a bungalow to the west of Akola. Witness here identified the men. These men, he said, were going from East to West and sat down under the "neem" tree. Witness was coming from the East. When his cart arrived near enough to where Tulsiram Bhil and others were, they asked him to stop and go to them. It was accused No. 6 who did so and he went to them. Accused No. 6, Parbhu, said he had something to say to him and cautioning him not to divulge what he heard there to anybody. Parbhu told him that the Mamlatdar was to be murdered. Witness asked whether 5 or 10 people could do so, whereupon Tulsiram asked him what he had to do about 5 or 10 men. They had been collecting men for over a month.

REASON FOR THE MURDER.

Parbhu gave him the reason for the murder. He told witness that war loan had been asked of them in large quantity and they had given. The Mamlatdar had assured them that not a single hair on their body would be touched. Then he came upon them at nights, made raid upon them and arrested people. Thus they had lost their money and their men were being taken away and where was the use of living now. Only accused Nos. 6 and 35 spoke to him. He agreed to join in their plan, not willingly, but because Tulsiram said that if he divulged the secret, he would be done away with, that he would be murdered, and through fear witness joined them. After that they rose to go away, when witness asked them where they were going and they told him they were going to Ganpati Brahmin (accused No. 1). They said that Ganpati Brahmin was helping them and he and they had settled the matter. He next heard of the matter on Friday. He was sent for about 9 or 10 a.m. Accused No. 39 and 40 were with him in the temple. He was told by Bhawani (No. 39) about 7 or 8 in the morning that people had been called to Dhumalwadi. Bhawani told him that Parbhu (No. 6), Narsu (No. 4), Tulsiram and others had sent word by their men, the meeting was to be in the noon of Friday. But witness could not go as Gopalrao, Circle Inspector, had come to the village and he had to show him some papers.

MEETING AT AMBAD.

In the evening the same men had come to his village and these men told him to go to Ambad. There were others with him at the time. They were called to Ambad at noon on Saturday. But they went in the morning. The men told him that though he was called, he did not go and that he must go without fail to Ambad. They said nothing else and witness told them "we would come." Witness with some others went to Ambad early in the morning—about breakfast time, at about 9 or 10 a.m. The meeting at Ambad was to be in front of the temple. When witness got there, people had already assembled in front of the temple—Maruti temple. Here witness identified the accused that were present at the meeting.

Proceeding, witness said that 300 or 400 people had already assembled when he got there. Accused 47, 48 and 49 got up and went to the village. They returned after a while bringing with them about a seer of "juari" and "udid" mixed together. They came to where the crowd was. No. 4 spread his dhotar and No. 49 put down the mixed "juari" and "udid" on the dhotar. All people sat down. Nos. 4 and 6 stood up. No. 4 said: "Hear. Don't speak. Keep silent and hear what Parbhu (No. 6) is saying." Parbhu said in his speech: "We have given war loan to Khan Sahib as he desired. We have given much money from our Taluka. The Mamlatdar had said not a hair of ours would be touched. Now, at nights they make raids and catch people." Parbhu mentioned the name of a Bhil boy and the three "Boas" of Agasthi temple. Witness did not know the name of the Bhil boy.

VOW TO MURDER.

Parbhu further said (continued witness) that worship of Agasthi had stopped for 3 days and unless they murdered the Mamlatdar, the rats would not be happy. Parbhu sat down. Then Gopal and Tulsiram stood up. Gopal said: "Hear. Keep silent." Gopal did not make a speech. Tulsiram did. The latter repeated what Parbhu had said; also added that "juari" and "udid" were the seat of Agasthi. Tulsiram was an independent man. He did not dine with other Bhils. He was called Tulsiram Boa, because he went to Pandharpur and visited the temples. After the speeches, Gopala and Tulsiram Boa asked people to take oath for murdering the Mamlatdar. First, these two took the oaths and then the others, the oath being to the effect "that people assembled there were not to separate, but go in a body to Akola and return after the murder, and never divulge it to anybody." Everyone present took the oath. Witness too took the oath. He took a seed of "udid" and said: "This is the seat of Agasthi. I am one of you. (After some apparent effort) *Agasthi Maharajki Jai*, I said." Everyone at the meeting took the oath and no one refused. Afterwards they shouted *Agasthi Maharajki Jai* and started to go to Akola. Gangaram Shete had come from Akola. He was asked to go back in advance to see Nos. 1 and 2. Witness himself was in the body of the procession.

MARCH TO AKOLA.

They first stopped on their way at the mango grove—west of Mali's *Jhab* (hamlet) and other people joined them there. They were from Dhumalwadi, Induri, Aurangpur, Navale *Jhab* and Dhamangaon. The crowd then proceeded to Akola. All the people had hatchets or sticks with them and were shouting *Agasthi Maharajki Jai*. The first place they came to in Akola was the bazaar, where they met 2 sepoys belonging to the regiment. Both of them were struck by some people of Dhumalwadi. Witness did not know their names. The regimental sepoys were in khaki dress. The crowd next went to the Recruiting Depot, where the Agasthi temple Bairagies were confined. They were released, and the furniture, —chairs, tables, etc.,—was smashed up. At first the door of the depot was open, but when they approached, it was locked up. Gopala, Tulsiram and another broke the door open. He saw some Dhumalwadi people breaking the furniture and witness identified them.

AT THE MAMLATDAR'S HOUSE.

From the depot they went to the Mamlatdar's house by two different roads. There were many people, more than four times the number present at the Ambad meeting. When they got to the Mamlatdar's house, cries of *Agasthi Maharajki Jai* were still going on and nothing else. When they came to the Mamlatdar's house, the doors were shut. The crowd called out to the Mamlatdar to come out. They cried out: "The meeting of the rats has come to see the cat. Don't shut the door. We have come to kill you. We shall not return unless we kill you." Many people cried out. The Mamlatdar did not come out. The crowd then tried to break the front door open with hatchets and stones. (Witness here identified those who used hatchets and those who used stones.) Only a few tried it and the rest of the crowd were standing behind them. Tulsiram was there and he was using the hatchet. But they did not succeed, the door being a *pucca* one, studded with nails. After that, Tulsiram told Gopal to collect rubbish. He heard a gun being fired. It was after the door was set on fire with rubbish. Just after No. 35 had told No. 8, there was sound of shot. The rubbish had been set on fire, but it did not succeed. At this time witness heard four shots from inside through small holes in the door and from upstairs. Only one shot came from downstairs. He saw one Raoji Satwa and Daggudu struck by the bullets. The rubbish was got from the cattle shed. Gopala and Vithu Bhil brought it.

Then Tulsiram said to Gopala: "Make haste and bring kerosine oil." Gopala went with others and brought 5 or 6 tins of kerosine oil. Gopala put the tins on the steps and Tulsiram sprinkled it on the front doors. They succeeded in setting fire. Tulsiram said to Gopala: "See to back door as quickly as possible." No. 10 gave a tin to No. 8 and the latter accompanied by Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 24 and 25 went to the back door. Witness did not go to the back door. He did not see them doing anything. He saw them pick up a tin and going to the back door. Other people went to the back door. He could not particularly name anybody. Haribhaya and Narsu made torches and set fire to the top of the house from the front. The house soon caught fire from behind, but not from the front.

MAMLATDAR'S FAMILY ALLOWED TO DEPART.

After some time the Mamlatdar's family, the Sub-Inspector and the Patil went out. He saw them in front of the house, but not getting out. The family were allowed to depart. Three women, fouzdar and patil and Bala Washerkar were there. Bala Washerkar was beaten with sticks. The three women were allowed to go. Bala Washerkar was not beaten. It was Bala Malharkar. He did not see the two Balas at all. The people rushed at the Sub-Inspector. (At this stage Sub-Inspector Murlidhar was called in and he was identified by witness.) Witness saw accused Nos. 50 and 51 attacking the Sub-Inspector. They ran at him with hatchets in their hands. Some said he was not at all to blame and should be let off. Some said, "this poisonous serpent should not be kept alive." Some of the crowd did not reply. Bala Dhumal was standing behind the fouzdar at the time and said. "Don't beat him." No. 8 also said he would protect him. Accused No. 1 was there sitting on the *otla* of the house and he said to the crowd: "Do not to beat the Sub-Inspector. He is not to blame. Do away with the Mamlatdar and never mind the Fouzdar."

ATTACK ON MILITARY HAVILDAR.

The first accused was sitting at that time with his head bent down between his arms. The house still kept on burning. At about sunset some food was given to the crowd. The Kolis gathered together and started to go home. Ganpat Brahmin said: "People have begun to disperse. But don't disperse. I am going to arrange for your food. Husein, accused No. 51, distributed the food. I saw only Husein. Witness said he did not get any food. The Kolis got it as they had come from long distances. At lamp-lighting time, the military Havildar came out of the Brahmin's house adjoining the Mamlatdar's. Harbhajandas and he came out together. When he came out a piece of cloth was tied round his head, which was full of blood. Tulsiram said: "Hathibhajan, ask him what happened to Mamlatdar." The Havidar said: "I don't know", whereupon Hathibhajan, in my presence struck him with a stick. The Havildar then said he would tell. A torch tied to a small stick was given in his hand and he was made to walk ahead, followed by Hathibhajan and accused Nos. 10 and 11. They went into the Brahmin's house. After a short while, the two Bhils came out. Hathibhajan did not come out. Witness could not see what they did in the house. Afterwards Hathibhajan came alone. Witness asked him what he had done with the Havildar and Hathibhajan told him he had pushed him into the flames.

MAMLATDAR ATTACKED.

Witness continued to stay after this incident. Late at night a bag full of chillies was brought, to be thrown into the fire that the Mamlatdar might come out. The bag was brought by Gopala to set on fire. Gopala was sent by Tulsiram. Gopala set fire to the bag.

Tulsiram and Gopala put the bag into the house.

In reply to the Court, witness said the bag was thrown into the fire it was not set on fire previously. After Mamlatdar went out, witness went to Rama's temple for *darshan* and came back after a short while. Witness saw Mamlatdar come out of the Brahmin's house late at night. Gangaram Shete and accused No. 2 were sitting at the door of the Brahmin's house at the time. When Mamlatdar came out, Gangaram who was standing there, received a push from the Mamlatdar and Ganpati, No. 2, cried out that the Mamlatdar had come out. As he cried out he took up a large stone and struck the Mamlatdar on the back. The Mamlatdar reeled and fell down the *otla*. Soon after that Gopal and Tulsiram struck him with their hatchets. Tulsiram had a "curae" in his hand. (Witness here identified a number of accused as people who actually struck him and said that he saw all these people striking him with sticks or hatchets.)

these were the only people who struck him and none else.

BODY THROWN INTO FIRE.

After the Mamlatdar was beaten, Parbhu said, "what, are there not any Mang boys?" Parbhu called them and ashed them to lift the body and throw it into the fire, which was done by the Mang boys, who dragged the body and consigned it to the flames. The log of wood and tonga were burning together and the body was thrown in between the two. Some kerosine oil was used and Gopala put it. Accused No. 1,—Ganpati Brahmin—was sitting all the while on the *otla*. After the Mamlatdar's dead body was burnt down, No. 2 said: "Mamlatdar Sahib, are you going to stop the ferry?" Mang said. "Khan Sahib you have confiscated our inam lands. Are you going to release them?" Other people said: Khan Sahib, many people have collected. You can now recruit." Ganpati Brahmin stood up on the *otla* and said: "our business is accomplished. Don't say any more *Agasthi Maharajki Jai*. Don't talk to anybody about it and don't divulge the matter." He warned them that if anybody committed breach of trust he would meet the same fate as the Mamlatdar. Then he asked the people to disperse.

Witness said that he was arrested 10 or 12 days after Nagpanchami. At this stage Court adjourned for lunch.

But before the rising on the Court, Mr. Binning asked witness whether he was examined by the District Magistrate. Witness replied in the affirmative and said that at that time none of the accused was present.

Mr. Chitale made an application to Court for permission to see accused and prayed for full access to them to receive necessary instructions. Court granted the prayer.

On the Court resuming sitting after lunch, Mr. Binning asked witness whether there were any of the accused who were not present at the riot.

Court.—But the question has already been asked and answered. Mr. Binning explained that the question referred to by Court related to presence of accused at the meeting, whereas present question referred to presence of the accused at the rioting. Witness said only No. 31 was not present.

APPROVER CROSS-EXAMINED.

Witness was then cross-examined by Rao Bahadur Chitale witness said: He owned land and paid assessment of Rs. 70 or 75. Last year he took up was loan of Rs. 25. The Mamlatdar had laid down no rule that they should take any amount of loan in proportion to their assessment. But in their village of Aurangpur, they were directed by the Mamlatdar to take up Rs. 500 in all worth of loan for the whole village. He did not know how much was paid by the village this year. He had gone out to Washere. The loan subscribed last year was not taken back, but only the interest. Witness did not subscribe to the war loan this year. But if his father had done it, he did not know he had gone to Deolali. He did not know if his father had paid the money to the Mamlatdar. Witness and his father lived together. In his village, no lands were confiscated or attached. The Mamlatdar did nothing to intimidate the people of hi village. The Mamlatdar was in the Taluka for 2½ or 2¾ year, and during that period, he gave no trouble to witness's village. There were 60 houses in the village and he had no arithmetical idea as to how many people were there. But he believed there were 100 or 125 males. Of this number, none came to trouble through the Mamlatdar, and no prosecution was launched against them. There was no punishment of any kind inflicted in their village. There were about 10 or 12 people from among them, who took part in the riot. Three or four were present at the meeting at Ambad. Witness did not know where the remaining 8 people had come from. They came of their own accord to join in the rioting.

(To be Continued.)

LORD WILLINGDON AND INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

A meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau was held on Monday to consider a letter from a member of the Committee suggesting the desirability of presenting a farewell address to Lord Willingdon. In the discussion that followed, it was suggested by a member that it was the right of the Chamber to present addresses to retiring Governors and the Chamber was one of the few public bodies that enjoyed the privilege. Some members inquired what Lord Willingdon had done to promote Indian Commercial interests. The suggestion being strongly opposed, it was proposed to record the letter, and this motion was carried by 8 votes, the other members not voting.

BRITISH OFFICER IN INDIAN ARMY.

QUESTION OF ATTACHMENT OF PAY.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

KERING RUPCHAND & Co., A FIRM. PLAINTIFFS

v.

G. B. MURRAY DEFENDANT.

v.

JIVANCHAND DHARAMCHAND CONSKI. PLAINTIFF.

v.

G. B. MURRAY AND ANOTHER. DEFENDANTS.

(Before Justice Marten.)

These two suits raised an important question, viz., whether the pay of British officer in the Indian Army could be attached under the Civil Procedure Code.

The question arose in execution in three suits, viz., a High Court suit No 651 of 1917, a Small Causes Court suit No. 475 18039 of 1913, and a Civil suit No. 413 of 1913 in the Poona Court. The decrees in the two latter suits had been sent to this Court for execution. The plaintiffs in the first two suits were the same. The defendant in each suit was a Major G. B. Murray. He was and at all material dates had been in office in the Supply and Transport Corps of the Indian Army, and at the time of application for execution of the decree he was commandant of the 53rd Pack Mule Corps stationed at Quetta.

In the first mentioned suit the decree was made on the 9th October, 1917, and on the 1st December, 1917, the plaintiffs obtained an order under O. 21 R. 48 from the Acting Prothonotary, Mr. Malabari, attaching a moiety of Major Murray's pay. Under that attachment various sums had been received by the Sheriff and in pursuance of orders made by the acting Prothonotary on the 15th February, 19th March, and 24th June, 1918, had been distributed by the Sheriff amongst the attaching creditors.

So far as regards that suit what the parties were concerned with was the further moneys received by the Sheriff in July, August, and September, 1918, amounting after deducting poundage to approximately Rs. 1,343 Mr. Campbell for Major Murray admitted that he could not claim a refund of the previous sums which had already been distributed by the Sheriff under the Court's orders. But he did claim all moneys till then held by the Sheriff.

As regards the next suit the Small Causes Court suit, the decree was made on the 21st January, 1914, and the plaintiffs obtained on the 31st July, 1914, an order from that Court attaching half the Major's pay. Nothing appeared to have been obtained under that attachment and no reliance had been placed on that order for attachment in the arguments before his Lordship. Eventually the decree was sent to this High Court and on the 3rd August, 1918, the plaintiffs obtained an order from his Lordship under O. 21 R 22, enabling decree to be executed notwithstanding the lapse of over a year. This order was made after an adjournment of some four weeks granted at Major Murray's request, but he eventually did not appear nor did he then raise any objection to the proposed order or to any past order. On the 16th August, 1918, the Prothonotary, Mr. Kajiji, made an order attaching half of Major Murray's pay. The plaintiffs in that suit now claimed to share in the proceeds of the attachment levied in the first mentioned High Court suit. Similarly as regards the execution of the decree of the 9th June, 1914, in the Poona suit the plaintiffs in that suit also claimed an attachment in their application to this court of 28th July, 1918. They further claimed to share in the benefit of the existing attachment in the High Court suit.

His Lordship in delivering his judgment said that the formal applications before the court were two in number. The first was a notice in the High Court suit dated 24th July, 1918, and issued at the instance of the plaintiffs for the distribution under Section 73 of the Civil Procedure Code of the monies received by the Sheriff on the 9th July, 1918. The other application was a cross summons of the 1st October, by Major Murray entitled in all three suits and asking for an order to set aside the attachment of a moist of his pay and the several orders under which the attachment was made, and asking also for the re-payment to him of any monies still in the hands of the Sheriff. Both applications had been adjourned into Court. The question which his Lordship had to determine depended primarily on the true construction of certain amended British and Indian statutes. His Lordship proposed, therefore, in the first instance to consider the case as it stood on those amended statutes alone, viz., those statutes in force at the material dates in this present case. His Lordship found that the position of Major Murray under those acts was as follows. "His Lordship found that Major Murray being an officer in his Majesty's Indian Forces was an officer of His Majesty's Regular Forces within the meaning of the Army Act 1881. (Section 190 (8)). His Lordship further found that under Section 136 of that Act as amended by Section 4 of the Army Annual Act, 1895 his pay as an officer of His Majesty's regular forces was to be paid without any deduction other than the deductions authorised by this or any other act or by any law passed by the Governor-General of India in Council." It was common ground that the words "paid without any deduction" taken by themselves would prevent any attachment on the pay. But it was the latter words, viz., "or by any law passed by the Governor-General of India in Council" which were particularly important. They were of importance because without them the Government of India could not his Lordship thought, legislate so as to affect the Army Act in that particular.

DEFINITION OF "PUBLIC OFFICER."

Had there any law been passed by the Governor-General of India in Council authorising a deduction of pay? The plaintiffs said that the Civil Procedure Code was such a law and they realised on the definition of on Section 60 (1) (i) section 2 (17) and also a Section 60 (1) (i) of that Code as authorising the attachment of one moiety of Major Murray's pay. Taking Section 60 first, it was clear on that Section as it stood, that one moiety of Major Murray's pay was liable to be attached, if he was a "Public Officer" within the meaning of that section. The question whether Major Murray was a "Public Officer" depended on the definition clause viz., Section 2 (17) (c). His Lordship did not overlook the fact that the beginning of that definition clause contained the qualifying words "unless there was anything repugnant in the subject or context," but no body had pointed out anything in the subject or context of Section 60, which was repugnant to the definition of "Public Officer" in Section 2 (17) (c). Section 2 (17) was as follows: "Public Officer" means a person falling under any of the following discriptions: namely "(c) Every commissioned or gazetted officer in the Military or Naval forces of His Majesty, including His Majesty's Indian Marine Service while serving under the Government."

Undoubtedly Major Murray was a commissioned officer in the Military forces of His Majesty. The only point that could be raised was, whether he was serving under the Government within the meaning of Section 2 (17) (c). His Lordship then referred to Section 33 of the Government of India Act 1915, and observed that it showed that the Governor-General in Council had the superintendence direction and control of the Military Government of India. Further Major Murray was unquestionably paid by the Government of India and His Lordship regarded that as an important point. His Lordship thought it also material to refer to the information as to Major Murray's Corps (the Supply and Transport Corps) as to the Indian Army in general which would be found in the Imperial Gazetter of India, Vol. 4 at p. 360 and 3 1.

"SERVING UNDER GOVERNMENT."

His Lordship then referred to those pages and continuing said that the extracts from "Gazeteer" all tended to show that Major Murray was "serving under the Government" viz., in his case, the Government of India. Further one might get some light on the expression "serving under the Government" from the code itself. in the first schedule, order 28, which dealt with suits by or against military men Rule (1) began as follows:—"Where any officer or soldier actually serving the Government in military capacity is a party to a suit."

Then at the end of the *rule* the explanation was "In this order the expression commanding officer means the officer in actual command for the time being of any regiment, corps, detachment or depot to which the officer or soldier belongs." Thus the Code itself considered that an officer commanding a regiment or a corps, as Major Murray did, was serving under the Government. That negatived any suggestion "that serving under the Government in Section 2 (17) must be confined to civil employ under Government." Formerly British officers of the Indian troops constituted a body known as the Indian Staff Corps. In 1902 the use of the term "Staff Corps" was abandoned and those officers were said to belong to the Indian Army. And from Ilbert's Government of India, 3rd Edition at P. 157 it appeared that those officers were employed not only in the Indian Army and in military appointments on the staff but also in a large number of civil posts, subject to the directions of the Government.

His Lordship was, therefore, satisfied that a British Officer serving in an Indian Regiment or Corps in India was "serving under the Government" within the meaning of the Civil Procedure Code. There was no express authority on the point but a similar conclusion was arrived at in 24 Calcutta and 25 Madras 402 as regard officers in the Indian Staff Corps. It followed therefore, that on the statutes, British and Indian, as they now stood and apart from authority Major Murray's pay would be liable to attachment to the extent of a moiety.

PAY HELD ATTACHABLE.

His Lordship then said that he had to consider whether there was anything in earlier legislation or in the decided cases which would cause the court to alter or modify that opinion. His Lordship then dealt exhaustively with the case law on the subject and concluded that the orders for attachment made first by Mr. Malabari, the Acting Prothonotary, and subsequently by Mr. Kajiji, the Prothonotary, were correct. Accordingly the summons taken out by Major Murray must be dismissed with costs. The other application viz., the notice by the plaintiff must be made absolute with costs against Major Murray and there would accordingly be a rateable distribution by the Sheriff of the moneys in question among decree holders as provided by Section 73 of the Code.

His Lordship wished to add by way of warning that the case dealt with was the case of a British officer in the Indian Army and not a case of an officer in the British army. This latter case could be dealt with when it arose and his Lordship said nothing as to that still less was his Lordship dealing with the case of a soldier as opposed to an officer.

His Lordship also wished to add this about the legislation on the point. His Lordship thought it very unfortunate that the legislature could not say quite clearly whether it intended officer's salaries in India to be liable to attachment or not whether they were in the British or the Indian army.

Solicitors for Plaintiff Messrs. Khambatta and Co.

Solicitors for Major Murray.—Messrs. Little and Co.

NADIAD CONFERENCES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Nov. 13.

The President of the Railway Conference as well as the President of the Rajakiya Parishad (Political Conference) arrive here by the mail on the 16th instant. The Rajakiya Parishad meets at nine in the morning and the Railway Conference sits at one in the afternoon, the same day.

ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

IMPRESSIVE MILITARY DISPLAY.

From an early hour last evening people of all sorts and conditions began to stream on to the maidan to witness the Armistice celebrations, and by nine o'clock the maidan held a seething mass of humanity Unfortunately the poor lighting of the maidan made it impossible to distinguish the more eminent among the crowd, but the Bombay Gymkhana which was brilliantly illuminated and which looked like a Methodist Church on fire from a distance contained the fair and the brave in thousands. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief and Lieut.-Colonel Low, commanding the station arrived early and stayed late. The Secretary Publicity Board, made all arrangements for their reception in the Gymkhana. It was a dark night truly, but it was a historic night, in which both the Army and Navy and every patriotic citizen of Bombay participated with the greatest enthusiasm. The stir commenced with the concentration of troops.

The concentration occupied almost an hour, the South Staffords being the first to move direct to their alignment. The Royal Garrison Artillery turned up in motor lorries, their guns being assembled on the west side of the Marine Lines Road. The Bombay Battalion I. D. F. paraded at headquarters and moved to their positions on the maidan via Waudby Road, while the Erinpura regiment formed up and occupied a wide frontage.

The Bands, which included the South Staffords, the Bombay Artillery I. D. F., G. I. P. Railway, B. B. and C. I. Railway together with the Bombay Battalion I. D. F. Pipes and Drums were massed in the centre.

Precisely at nine o'clock a loud firework explosion was heard and this was the signal for the Parade to start. The Bands and Guns were on the move a few minutes later. They marched round the maidan, and subsequently when the massed Bands halted in their allotted positions, the National Anthems of the Allies and Patriotic airs were played. The guns next fired a salute of 31 guns, followed by a fireworks display of a magnificent character. During the bonfire which came next, the bands again played patriotic Airs. No sooner the Bands ceased playing than one gun was fired and on a second gun being fired "God Save the King" was both played and sung by enthusiasts.

The "No Parade" was finally sounded and the units returned to barracks, while the crowd dispersed thoroughly impressed by the display of military possibilities of Bombay, and the occasion for which the celebrations were organized.

Soon after "God Save the King" was played, their Excellencies were chaired down from the balcony of the Gymkhana by both ladies and gentlemen. A demand was made for a speech from his Excellency who was raised to the bench amid deafening applause. His Excellency said it was unfair to compel him to make a speech since he had already made ten speeches during the past week. But if he had anything to say it was this that he was really glad to be among the Europeans of Bombay who had stood a great part of the racquet in winning the War. He was certain that if the Kaiser had not already been interned, he soon would be. (Vociferous cheers.) His Excellency called for three cheers for the British Army and Navy. (Cheers). Her Excellency was next raised to the bench and her Excellency raised three hearty, hearty cheers for the King. The Governor was again raised to the bench and hilarious applause from a surging crowd of ladies and gentlemen, raised cheers for Mr. Lloyd George, for Marshal Foch, for General Haig (who was twice cheered) for Admiral Beatty (by special request of a Naval voice in the crowd) and for President Wilson. Capt. Goldie, Chief Staff Officer, R. I. M., again raised Lady Willingdon to the bench and holding her hand, called for three cheers for "Beauty," and followed up by calling for three cheers for the "Women of the Empire." Lord Willingdon was once more raised to the bench and he again demanded three cheers for the Army and the Navy. A voice from "the deep" finally shouted "three boots" for the Kaiser, and the boots were given. Never has anything more jubilant and hilarious occurred at the Bombay Gymkhana which was profusely decorated with flags of the Allies.

Their Excellencies left the Gymkhana amid heartiest cheers.

THE LATE DR. BIJNORI.

Dr. M. A. Ansari writes to usu as follows:—

Dr. Bijnori, during his short career in public life showed by his numerous books, tracts and articles on literary and educational subjects what a great scholar and thinker he was, and how devoted he was to the cause of his country and community. He was the finest product of the combination of the eastern and western culture. He was modest and of a retiring habit; only those who knew him intimately really realised to the full the profoundity of his knowledge and the charm and simplicity of his character. His life was pure and he was a personification of plain living and high thinking. He was the head and fountain of many movements and ideals, the Sultania College being one of them. His work on the Muslim University Regulation Committee is well-known to all those who worked with him but it was monumental. His researches on Free Primary Education in Bhopal and the Act which the State passed, were the most recent results of his activity. He was preparing an *edition de luxe* of Diwan-i-Ghalib, in collaboration with Maulvi Abdul Haq, which alas remains unfinished. The Mussalmans will long mourn for him, as it is difficult to fill the gap he has left.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. G. WARTY.—We cannot enter into any discussion on the matter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 14th November, 1918.

NOT REVENGE BUT JUSTICE.

"We shall never sheathe the sword which we have not lightly drawn until Belgium—and I will add Serbia—recovers in full measure all and more than all which she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed."
—Mr. Asquith's Guildhall Pledge.

"Does any one suppose that when this war comes to an end there must not be a radical reconstruction of this country and the Empire? The man who does not think so must be a fool!"
—Earl Roseberry on Reconstruction.

"'Never again!' has become our battle-cry. At home the suffering and the sorrow is great and is growing. As to the war zone its terrors are indescribable. I have just visited the battlefields of France, I stood there as it were at the door of Hell and saw myriads marching into the furnace. I saw some come out of it scorched and mutilated. This ghastliness must never be re-enacted on this earth!"—Mr. Lloyd-George after a visit to the front.

Germany has signed the armistice, accepting what should be pronounced to be the conditions of mercy imposed on her as a guarantee of her submission to the final terms of peace. Dr. Solf has, it will be seen, addressed a special message to President Wilson beseeching him to use his influence for the mitigation of the "fearful conditions." Before seeing whether the conditions imposed in the armistice can be plausibly called "fearful," we must for the purpose of comparison picture to ourselves what would have been the fate of the Allies—particularly France and Belgium—if Kaiserism had emerged victorious from the ordeal! Remembering as we do that the terms of the armistice constitute a guarantee of surrender, we have firstly to avoid speculating upon the conditions of peace, but to examine the adequacy of the terms dictated by the Allies as the symbol and safeguard of unqualified victory. Part of the undertakings of Germany is to be executed in 14 days; the rest in 36 days. In the first category comes the prompt and voluntary evacuation of Belgium, France, Luxemburg and Alsace-Lorraine. It represents the first measure of justice which Mr. Asquith declared to be the condition of peace. Belgium was ruthlessly ravished; the Duchy of Luxemburg was overrun against her rights of neutrality; Northern France was invaded and spoiled with cruel swiftness; and Alsace-Lorraine—for whose restoration Britain stood, in the words of the Premier, pledged to the death—is unconditionally emancipated. They constitute the preliminary observance of the claims of victory and justice; while the surrender of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine really comes first in the order of the details of the sacrifice which defeated Germany is called upon to bear. The Rhine, though the national river of Germany and a subject of cultivated devotion with the Germans, flows out through territory other than German. The boundary of the present Allied possessions in Germany is the Rhine with the principal crossings at Mainz, Coblenz and Cologne surrendered as security. The possession of the crossings will command a distance of thirty kilometres on the *right* bank of the Rhine as well, which will be held by the Allied garrisons. Next to it, of course, must rank the immediate release of the Allied prisoners of war. In the evacuated country all the materials assembled are to pass to the control of the Allies, while on the left bank of the Rhine none of the industrial and military establishments are to be destroyed during retreat. 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 wagons and 5,000 motor lorries are to be handed over by Germany. Lastly, the cost of the occupation of the Rhineland will be chargeable to the German treasury.

The military conditions for the Eastern front are terse and decisive. All external acquisitions and seizures are to cease. The infamous transactions of Brest-Litovsk and Bukharest are by German consent invalidated. When Rumania surrendered, it was a point of tragic reflection that a small country that threw her lot with the Allies should suffer the heel of a "German peace." The whirligig of time has had its revenge and Rumania is restored with her old access to the Black Sea. The mouths of the Danzig and the Vistula are open to the Allies, but for the exclusive object of delivering supplies to the famished inhabitants of Germany and to maintain order. The naval conditions are just sufficient as proof of defeat, but are by no means drastic, for, in addition to the surrender of all submarines, the delivery of a fixed number of battle cruisers, battleships, light cruisers and destroyers, and the notification of the position of enemy ships, there is no crushing order for the prompt renunciation of the entire German navy for the disposal of the Allies. In this connection we would invite attention to the fact that the Strassburg has sent a message to the German ships now on the high seas, to defend the country still. Can they be resolved on a futile attempt at guerrilla warfare? However, freedom of access to and from the Baltic is completely assured. The German navy is absolutely crippled, but not destroyed or annexed as was demanded by a considerable section of the British Press. The Black Sea ports are to be cleared and all foreign and German-owned vessels are to be delivered to the Allies.

The Allies insisted on Reparation, Restitution and Guarantee. So far as the invaded territories and Alsace-Lorraine are concerned, the task of nominal restitution is over. But the question of complete reparation remains. The financial conditions contain the clause "Reparation for damage done." It is a vast burden but deliberately earned by the German people. The Allies, however, are not a league for the destruction of a free Germany. M. Clemenceau's address to the journalists of Paris contains proof of the momentous fact, that the Allies are determined on performing the duty of reconciliation. Touching the state of Germany, M. Clemenceau said that Germany was now unable to revictual herself and as the situation in Germany and Austria was desperate, the French would assist them to the utmost, for they were waging a war *for and not against humanity*. Thus Germany and Austria, defeated and prostrate, are to be for the Allies no less a problem of mercy than of justice. In ordinary wars—it is easy for Germany to recall the siege and occupation of Paris—the victors generally insist on entry into the enemy's capital. The Allies have confined themselves to such guarantees as are necessary for the restoration of Central Europe, and, finally, the organisation of a reconciliation of all peoples. For the greatest task of reconciliation devolving on victor and vanquished—in order to enable the vision of Mr. Lloyd-George, we have quoted above, to be realised for the benefit of mankind—is the institution of some means for the averting of world-calamities of the kind that have scourged us for the last four years. In one respect, we are now entering on a stage of great anxiety. We have to secure the future peace of the world, and it involves sacrifice from all nations to achieve conditions of tranquillity for a long time to come. As Lord Rosebery said, he who dreams of the return of old conditions is a fool. The statesmen of all the Allied countries have now, not to settle the division of spoils or to gloat over the discomfiture of our enemies, but to address themselves to the duty of establishing a world which is "safe for democracy" and in which it is perilous for autocracy and Kaiserism—whatever their disguisings—to assert themselves again.

"AN EQUAL VOICE."

The Press Bureau announced a few days ago that "the British Government has always recognised that the magnificent sacrifices by the Dominions and India entitle them to an equal voice with the United Kingdom in the settlement of the terms of Peace"; and further, that the Governments of the Dominions and of India had been warned "to hold themselves in readiness to come over, or send representatives." Yesterday we published the announcement from Calcutta that Sir S. P. Sinha "has been asked to be ready to proceed to England to represent India at the Peace Conference." We are also told that Sir S. P. Sinha is proceeding to Simla directly to see the Viceroy *en route* to Bombay whence he will embark for England. While the recognition by the British Government of the right of India to be represented at the Peace Conference will be welcomed by everyone in this country, it is necessary to point out once more and to emphasise, that the manner in which the Indian representative has been selected is open to grave objection. To say that is not to reflect on Sir S. P. Sinha: his personality, indeed, has got nothing to do with the question at issue. If India is going to have "an equal voice" with the representatives of the Dominions and of the United Kingdom at the deliberations of the Peace Conference, her representative should, as far as the different conditions prevailing in India would permit, have the same representative character as will belong to the delegates representing the Dominions. For the Government of India to nominate a delegate cannot secure that result. It would be merely cynical to interpret "India" in this matter in terms of the Indian bureaucracy, and ignore the *people of India*. What the Government of India should have done, what they should do even now, is to call upon the Indian National Congress to elect representatives on behalf of the Indian people. Notwithstanding all the boosting which has been bestowed on the "Seceders" and similar mushroom growths, the only Indian organisation that has a truly national, and therefore representative, character in the eyes of the civilised world, is the Indian National Congress, and the Government of India, as well as the Government at Home, know it. Why then, at such a time as this, should they resort to procedure—we will not say tactics—which savours more of the old rather than the new era which the termination of the war has ushered in? We think the country should enter a firm protest against the decision of the Government of India, and insist on properly accredited Indian representatives being sent to Europe, if necessary together with Sir S. P. Sinha as the spokesman of the Indian Government. But independent Indian representatives must be present at the Peace Conference. The authorities should not strangle "self-determination" at its very birth so far as India is concerned.

Notes of the Day.

Germany's Food Problem.

"There is no doubt that a determining factor in the capitulation of Germany has been the exhaustion of her people, the large majority of whom have for months past been forced to live on starvation ration. The problem of revictualling is, therefore, the most immediately pressing one with which the new German Government is faced and it is not surprising that Solf, who apparently still retains the Foreign Secretaryship, should appeal to the Allied Powers through President Wilson to assist it in solving this problem by mitigating the "fearful" conditions of armistice so far as they affect the food problem. "After a blockade of fifty months," he writes, "those conditions—especially the surrender of the means of transport and the sustenance of the troops of occupation—would make it impossible to provide Germany with food and cause starvation of millions of women and children, especially as the blockade must continue."

"For Humanity."

We show elsewhere how little substance there is in Solf's description of the conditions of the armistice as "fearful." But, as we also point out, the purpose of the Allies is to vindicate justice and not to wreak revenge. There is no doubt, therefore, that the response to Solf's appeal, so far as the victualling of the German people is concerned, will be fully in accord with that purpose, which does not rule out the dictates of bare humanity. What that response will be is best indicated in the words of the French Premier that "the French would assist them (Germany and Austria) to the utmost, for they were waging a war for and not against humanity."

The Bombay Police.

The annual report of the Inspector-General of Police shows that there was an increase in cognisable crime, both serious and ordinary, though there was a decline in non-cognisable cases. An attempt has been made to explain away the increase by comparing it with some old figures. We cannot hail it, however, as a satisfactory feature of Police administration. The percentage of property recovered to stolen rose from 36.13 to 37.17 and of cases, in which property was recovered to property stolen, from 57.31 to 58.04. In many of the cases traced, it appears, only a part of the property is recovered. Of course the test of police efficiency does not rest entirely on statistical returns, but, at the same time, these figures have their value. The abnormal condition that prevailed during the year also is quoted as a contributory cause to the increase in crime. Mr. Souter has given a list of the needs of the department. One would naturally expect that he would put at the head of the list, the revival of the Nasik Police Training College. But we see no mention anywhere of it in the report. No special measures have been advocated by the Inspector-General of Police for the recruitment of educated classes. We do not see why we should not have a special training school of the type of the Howrah detective school. The Inspector-General wants better pay for head constables, reintroduction of the incremental system for the constabulary, a separation allowance, in some cases, the building of sanitary quarters and grant of local allowances to sub-inspectors.

Need of Educated Men.

Somehow Police officers of the old school do not look with a favourable eye on the recruitment of educated men. And without such recruitment, it is hopeless to expect any real or lasting improvement in the Police service. If the material itself is neglected, no amount of local allowances and not all the sanitary quarters in the world can improve the Police service. Want of prospects might have deterred capable men to come forward for the posts of head constables, as before. Half the number of sub-inspectors at least should be filled by promotion and half by direct recruitment. It would give a valuable chance to men already in service and also throw open the service to intelligent youths. The war allowance and local allowances granted have been too poor. A war allowance of Rs. 2 to constables and of Rs. 2-8-0 to head constables deserves to be explained while Pattawallas have been given Rs. 4. At the same time, however, European inspectors have been given Rs. 50 as recommended by the Inspector-General of Police. In these days, such striking discrimination is not desirable. It is absolutely necessary to attract the right type to the lower ranks in the Police service and to keep the men recruited above temptation by paying them their proper wages. We do not so much grudge the European inspectors their allowance. But before looking after their convenience, Government could have as well doubled the war allowance of Police constables who are as a rule underpaid and overworked.

Bombay Jail Administration.

The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel J. Jackson, Inspector-General of Prisons, has not undertaken a light task when he embarks upon the hopeless task of proving that the Indian jail system is infinitely ahead of the jail system in European countries and better than in many American prisons. Were not Lieut.-Colonel Jackson so serious, one would think he was surely joking. The After-care Fund in aid of Released Prisoners got only Rs. 1,875. Mr. M. R. Chitnis, assisted by the ubiquitous Mr. Joshi, seems to have done some good work, as far as possible with such meagre funds. We are glad to notice the good effect of the Juvenile class, opened at Dharwar in 1905. One of the first steps of prison reform is the separation and complete isolation of the habitual. It effectually cuts off the new supply and it is pleasing to note that since its inception, only 4 adolescents, who went through the Juvenile class, have been reconvicted.

The Need for Money.

We agree with Lieut.-Colonel Jackson that prison reform, as indeed any other reform, is mainly a question of getting more money. We prefer to believe, however, that the Inspector-General of Prisons has not been so insistent about getting the necessary amount from Government. Yeravada Jail, built for 1,540, had frequently to accommodate 2,030, necessitating the keeping of ordinary prisoners in punishment cells. Not many seem to have been recruited from the jail population to the Labour Corps. The Prison stall at the Bombay exhibition of food and household requisites was awarded the cup for the best stall in the exhibition. Nothing is likely to keep a released prisoner straight as training in some industry by which he can honourably maintain himself. Jail industries seem to have brought in only Rs. 1,20,018. The adoption of a more vigorous industrial policy would not be unwelcome. Probably, the complaint that jail industries were competing with private trade, raised most unseasonably a few years ago, may have acted as a damper. But a change is badly needed in this direction, if ever the complaint has been listened to. The gross cost per head is Rs. 98-9-0 and the net cost Rs. 82-2-0. The death-rate appears to be a little higher and the matter may well be looked into by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

A Right Step.

Some time ago we protested against the appointment of Miss Moinette as a professor at the Elphinstone College, on the ground that while Indians of qualifications and experience were available, it was unnecessary for the Government to go out of their way to find ladies to act in place of Englishmen. It is gratifying to note that consequent on the absence of Professor Sisson on other duty, an Indian has been selected to act in his place at the Elphinstone College. Professor Nagarkar, who is appointed for the current term, is a man of considerable experience and we trust that he will justify his selection to the office. He is well-known as a competent Professor of English in the Central Provinces and Bengal, where he earned, in addition, a fair reputation as a religious and social reformer. He has the advantage of having had two long visits to Europe and America, where he had opportunities of studying the work of modern colleges and universities.

"THE WILLINGDON RACE DAY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly through the medium of your widely read paper suggest to the Western India Turf Club to have "A Willingdon Race Day" on, say, Saturday, the 7th December 1918, prior to their Excellencies' departure for England.

The proceeds of the day to be handed over to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon to be distributed as they think best.

On this day the Western India Turf Club should present to their Excellencies two cups as a gift in memory of the great interest their Excellencies have taken in racing and sports in general.

I would further suggest that their Excellencies drive to the Race Stand in State as this would be their last State Entry to the Race Course.—Yours, etc.,

REX.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF INDIANS.

MADRAS HOME RULERS' PREPARATION FOR PROPAGANDA.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Nov. 13.

A meeting of the members of the Home Rule League was held last evening under the auspices of its central branch, Mrs. Besant presiding, to organise propaganda work in the city in the matter of the Declaration of Rights of the people of India about which a resolution had been passed at the special session of the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League held in Bombay recently.

CONDITIONS OF THE ARMISTICE.

NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

HINDENBURG IN HARMONY.

PEOPLE QUIET AND OBEDIENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 6-30 a.m., Nov. 12.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

A German wireless official message says:—The new National Government has met consisting of the Majority Socialists, Ebert, Scheidemann and Landsberg and Independent Socialists, Haase, Dittmann, and Barth. Every departmental minister will be assisted by two Socialists—one Majority and one Independent. Ebert and Haase hold the chairmanship of the political cabinet. There are isolated cases of resistance in Berlin on the part of the officers faithful to the Kaiser. They were soon suppressed. The population is quiet and obedient and isolated cases of pillaging are being ruthlessly punished. Von Hindenburg is still at the Headquarters and is in accord with the new Government.

SOVIETS FORMED IN GERMANY.

HESSE—A REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11, 6-25 p.m.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

AMSTERDAM (Monday).—A Berlin official message announces that Soviets have been formed in all parts of the Empire. Reports from the east, especially from Posen and Bromberg, say that the movement is proceeding calmly. The Soviet is everywhere striving to protect railways in order to secure food supply and has completely succeded. In some towns such as Bielefeld and Cologne the military prisoners have been liberated. Hesse has proclaimed republic. The first sitting of the Soviet was held in the Reichstag and was opened by Barth, the president, who amid enthusiasm greeted the victorious and almost bloodless revolution.

POPULATION WARNED AGAINST DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. Mid-day, Nov. 13.

A message from Dusseldorf states that the Soviet has appealed for the maintenance of order, warning the people that the attacks on property and life will be suppressed and strikes prohibited.

GERMANY UNDER SOVIET.

EVERYTHING REPORTED USUAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. Mid-day, Nov. 13.

According to a Hamburg message the business has been resumed and everything is fairly normal under the Soviet rule.

GERMAN GUARDS THROW THEIR ARMS.

OFFICERS FLEEING TO HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. Mid-day, Nov. 13.

German guards on the Dutch frontiers have thrown down their arms and the frontiers are entirely open. Hundreds of German officers are fleeing to Holland.

SOLDIERS' COUNCIL FORMED AT THE FRONT.

MORE JOURNALS CONVERTED SOCIALIST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-45 a.m. Nov. 12.
Recd. Mid-day, Nov. 13.

AMSTERDAM.—Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" is now a Socialist organ named the "Red Flag" and the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine zeitung", formerly the Imperial mouthpiece has been taken over by the Independent Socialists and named the "Internationale". A telegram from the German Main Headquarters states that the Soldiers' Council was formed at the front without disturbance and will confer with Von Hindenburg on November 12th.

HELIGOLAND UNDER SOLDIERS' COUNCIL.

ALSO NORTH SEA FLEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12, 12-50 a.m.
Recd. Mid-day, Nov. 13.

As regards the "Strassburgs" wireless appeal a telegram from Bremen states that the whole of the North Sea fleet, also Heligoland is in the hands of a soldiers' Council.

PUBLIC BODIES UNDER GUARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 6-35 p.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. Mid-day, Nov. 13.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Frankfurt

(Continued on page 8)

OCCUPIED TERRITORIES EVACUATED.

GERMAN TERRITORIES TO BE OCCUPIED.

ARTILLERY, WARSHIPS, AND SUBMARINES TO BE SURRENDERED.

TREATIES WITH RUSSIA AND RUMANIA CANCELLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 6-25 p.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

The House of Commons was crowded in every part when Mr. Lloyd George rose to announce the armistice terms. The Prime Minister who received a tremendous ovation on entering the House stated that the following were the terms of the armistice:—

WESTERN FRONT.

Operations on land and in air to cease at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Immediate evacuation of the invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine (Prolonged Cheers) and Luxemburg.

Evacuation to be completed within fourteen days subject to some variations, German troops, remaining in the evacuated areas, after the afore-mentioned period, to be prisoners of war.

Occupation by the Allies and the Americans of the evacuated territories.

Repatriation beginning forthwith, to be completed within fourteen days, of all the inhabitants of Belgium, France, Luxemberg and Alsace-Lorraine who have been removed, including the hostages and prisoners under trial or convicted.

Surrender in good condition of 5,000 guns, 2,500 of which to be heavy and 2,500 to be field, 30,000 machineguns, 3,000 minenwerfer and 2,000 aeroplanes.

Evacuation by the German army of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. (Cheers). These countries to be administered by local authorities under the control of the Allies' and the United States' armies of occupation.

Occupation of these territories will be carried out by the Allied and the United States' garrisons, holding the principal crossings of the Rhine at Mainz, Coblenz and Colgne, together with the bridge-head at these points of thirty kilometres radius, on the right bank of the Rhine (Lord Cheers) and by the garrisons similarly holding strategic points of these regions.

Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine line shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of sixteen days, that is to say, thirty-one days after the signing of the armistice.

In the evacuated territory there shall be no destruction and military establishments of all kinds shall be handed over in tact.

Industrial establishments not to be impaired in any way. 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 wagons, 5,000 motor-lorries to be delivered to the Associated Powers.

The German Command to be responsible for revealing all mines and all destructive methods which may have been taken such as, poisoning of wells under the penalty of reprisals.

The upkeep of troops in the Rhineland, excluding Alsace-Lorraine, to be charged to the German Government.

Immediate repatriation of the Allies' and the American prisoners of war.

Return of the German prisoners of war to be settled at the Peace Conference.

EASTERN FRONT.

German troops to withdraw from the frontiers of Russia, Roumania and Turkey as before the war, Germán troops to cease forthwith all acquisitions and seizures in Russia and Roumania. Complete abandonment of Brest-Litovsk Bukharest and the supplementary peace treaties. The Allies to have free access to the territories evacuated by Germany on the Eastern frontier either through Danzig or the Vistula in order to convey supplies to the inhabitants and to maintain order.

NAVAL CONDITIONS.

Cessation of hostilities and notification of the position of enemy ships.

Surrender of available submarines.

The following German service vessels, which will be designated by the Allies and the United States will be interned in neutral ports or ports designated by the Allies:—Six battle-cruisers, ten battleships,, eight light cruisers and fifty of the most modern destroyers. All other servive craft to be completely disarmed in German ports and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States.

A supplementary declaration has bee signed by Admiral Wemyss that in the event of ships not being handed over owing to the mutinous state of the fleet the Allies reserve the right of occupying Heligoland as an advanced base to enable them to enforce the peace terms and the German delegates have signed a recommendation to the German Chancellor to accept this provision.

Freedom of access to and from the Baltic shall be given to the Allied and the naval forces. To secure this, the Allies and the United States shall be empowered to occupy all the German forts, batteries and defences works in the entrance to the Kattegat and the Baltic and sweep up mines, the position of which shall be notified.

All German merchantships at sea shall remain reliable to capture. All the Black Sea ports shall be evacuated by Germany. Any Russian warships captured shall be handed over to the Allies. All neutral merchantships shall be released. Allied merchantships shall be restored without reciprocity

No destruction of ships before restoration and all neutrals particularly Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland shall be informed by Germany that all trading restrictions with the Allies imposed on them by Germany are removed.

No transfer of German merchantships of any description to any neutral bag. The armistice to last for 36 days with the option of extension. During this period failure to execute any clause of the armistice shall render it liable to be denounced at 48 hours' notice. (Lord Cheers).

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

LONDON, 6-50 p.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

The terms include the unconditional evacuation of German forces in East Africa within a month.

Referring to any future claims or demands of the Allies or the United States, the following financial conditions are imposed:

Reparation for damage done.

While the armistice lasts, no public security to be removed by the enemy which may serve as pledge to the Allies for the recovery or reparation for all losses.

Immediate restitution of trust deposits in the National Bank of Belgium and generally immediate return of all documents, specie, stock, shares and paper money together with the plant for the issue thereof in connection with public or private issue in the invaded countries.

The financial conditions also include restitution of Russian and Rumanian gold yielded to or taken by Germany, this gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace.

EVACUATION OF RHINELAND.

Further armistice conditions announced by the Premier are:

With regard to the enemy evacuation of Rhineland a neutral zone shall be set up on the right bank of the Rhine between the river and a line drawn ten kilometres distant, starting from the Dutch frontier to the Swiss Frontier.

In the case of inhabitants no person shall be prosecuted for having participated in any military measures prior to the signing of the armistice.

No measure of general or official character shall be taken which would have as its consequence depreciation of industrial establishments or reduction of their personnel. In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants and no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants.

Military stores of food, munitions and equipment shall not be removed during periods fixed for evacuation and shall be delivered intact. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population cattle, etc., etc., shall be left *in situ*.

The personnal of industrial establishments shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind shall in no way be impaired. All civil and military personnel employed therein shall remain.

The railways in Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over to the Associated Powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg together with all pre-war personnel and material. Materials necessary for working railways on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left *in situ*.

The right of requisition shall be exercised by Allied and the United States armies in all the occupied territory save for settlement of accounts with authorised persons.

FURTHER NAVAL CONDITIONS.

The naval conditions also include the provision that all the Allied naval and mercantile prisoners of war in Germany shall be returned without reciprocity. The handing over to the Allies and the United States of all submarines including all submarine cruisers and minelayers with their full complements in the ports specified by the Allies and the United States. Those unable to put to sea shall be deprived of their crews and supplies and shall remain under supervision of the Allies and the United States. Submarines ready to put to sea shall be prepared to leave the German ports immediately on the receipt of the wireless order to sail to he ports of surrender, the remainder to follow as early as possible. The conditions of this article shall be carried out within fourteen days of the signing of he armistice. All vessels specified for internment shall be ready to leave the German ports seven days after the signing of the armistice, directions of voyage to be given by wireless.

The existing blockade conditions set up by the Associated Powers shall remain unchanged. The Allies and the United States contemplate provisioning Germany during the armistice as shall be found necessary. All German naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilised in the German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States.

The clause referring to the evacuation of Belgium and the coasts reads, "Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs and other material and all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft, air materials, stores, arms, armaments and apparatus of all kinds".

The clause in connection of the evacuation of the Black Sea ports reads:—"All Russian warships of all descriptions seized by Germany are to be handed over to the Allies and United States. All neutral merchant ships seized are to be released. All warlike and other material of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials or inland navigation, all aircraft, air materials, stores, arms, armaments and apparatus of all kinds are to be abandoned".

As regards the withdrawal of German troops from the territories which before the war were Russian, the armistice stipulates that this condition will come into operation as soon as the Allies think the moment suitable, having regard to the internal situation in these territories.

KING'S STIRRING MESSAGES.

LONDON, 11-10 p.m., Nov. 11.

The Pressbureau announces:—The King has sent stiring messages of congratulation and praise to the Army, the Navy and the Airforce. His Majesty states that since the fateful Fourth of August, 1914, he has remained confident that the Navy would prove the Empire's sure shield in the hour of trial. In the message to all ranks of the Army of the British Empire: Home, Dominions, Colonial and Indian troops—the King has expressed his heartfelt pride and gratitude at the brilliant success which has crowned the four years of effort and endurance. The men of the British race felt the call of blood and eagerly joined the Mother Country in the fight against tyranny and wrong. Equally, those of the ancient historic people of India and Africa who had learned to trust England's flag hastened to discharge their debt of loyalty to the Crown.

KING'S CONGRATULATIONS TO POWERS.

LONDON, 3-30 a.m., Nov. 12.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

On the occasion of the conclusion of the armistice the King has telegraphed his congratulations to the King of the Belgians, President Poincare, the Emperor of Japan, President Wilson, the Kings of Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Montaenegro, Greece and Siam, the Sultan of Egypt and the Presidents of Portugal, China, Brazil and Cuba.

(Continued on page 8.)

EX-KAISER'S FATE.

HIS INTERNMENT CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11, 6-35 p.m.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

AMSTERDAM.—It is reported that the Kaiser will be interned.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—It is officially announced that the Ex-Emperor of Germany has arrived in Holland. The representatives of the Foreign Ministry have proceeded to Maascricht to discuss provisional arrangements for his stay, pending the final decision on the subject.

EX-KAISER'S WHEREABOUTS.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

Recd. 1-55 p.m., Nov. 13.
LONDON, Nov. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—Conflicting reports continue to circulate regarding the ex-Kaiser. One report says that he and the Crown Prine and Von Hindenburg are lodged in a train near Eysden with the blinds drawn awaiting the decision of the Dutch Government. It is also reported that the Kaiser at first attempted to reach the British lines with a view to surrendering but he was prevented by revolutionary troops. According to yet another report the Kaiser crossed the Dutch frontier in an automobile and was held up by the Dutch guards pending instructions from the Hague.

WHEREABOUTS OF CROWN PRINCE.

CONFLICTING REPORTS IN DUTCH PAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. Mid-day, Nov. 13.

The Dutch papers contain conflicting reports of the Crown Prince's whereabouts. It is stated that the German soldiers prevented him from crossing the frontier. It is also rumoured that he is staying at Middachten for some weeks.

ALLIED DESTROYERS ENTER DARDANELLES.

ALEXANDRETTA OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12, 12-50 a.m.
Recd. Mid-day, Nov. 13.

PARIS.—British and French destroyers have entered the Dardanelles and the Allies have occupied Alexandretta.

ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES PROCEED TO SPA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12, 1-35. p.m.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

A wireless French official message informs the German General Headquarters that Major Sisteron of the Allied General Headquarters accompanied by three officers are proceeding to Spa to-day.

GERMAN MERCHANTMEN.

RECOMMENDED TO PROCEED TO NEAREST PORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12, 1-35 a.m.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

A wireless German official message recommends all German merchantmen to proceed to the nearest port.

OUR POSITION IN THE WEST AT THE ARMISTICE TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-5 a.m., Nov. 12
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

Last night's British communiqué says:—Hostilities were suspended at eleven o'clock this morning. We had reached the general line from the France-Belgian frontier to the eastward of Avesnes-Jeumont-Givry, four miles eastward of Mont-Chievres-Lessines-Grammont.

AVIATION.

Our squadrons on November 10th dropped nineteen tons of bombs destroyed sixteen German machines drove down one and bombed two others standing in an aerodrome. Nine British machines are missing. Our nightbombers dropped twenty tons of bombs including in their objectives the railways of Louvain, Namur and Charleroi.

"WE WANT KING GEORGE."

ENTHUSIASM IN LONDON.

PERFECT TEMPEST OF CHEERING,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, 8-5 a.m., Nov. 12.
Recd. 1-55 p.m., Nov. 13.

Persistent drizzle yesterday afternoon continued during the evening but in no way damped the ardour of the crowds rejoicing in the streets. The lights were turned on at the central points notably, in West End, outside theatres and music-halls and this acted as a stimulus to the gaiety of the people, who for the first time for years were able to see each other's faces in artificial light. All the entertainments were packed. Audiences constantly interrupted performances by rising spontaneously and singing the National Anthem.

Messages from the Cabinet Ministers and other prominent persons were thrown on the screens and were frantically cheered. The exciting scenes witnessed in front of the Buckingham Palace during the day paled into insignificance in comparison with the events of the evening. From thousands of throats rang the slogan cry: "We want King George" and eventually their majesties were forced to re-appear. Their appearance on the balcony was the signal for a perfect tempest of cheering which swelled, if possible louder when His Majesty called "Three Cheers for the Army, the Navy and the Air Forces."

KING'S DRIVE THROUGH CHEERING CROWDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 11, 6-45 p.m.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

This afternoon the King and the Queen and Princess Mary, His Majesty wearing the naval uniform, were driven in spite of rain in a pair-horse open carriage, escorted only by the police, from Buckingham Palace to the Mansion House, through immense cheering crowds.

KING'S MESSAGE TO THE EMPIRE.

PARLIAMENT MEMBERS INVITED AT THE ROYAL GALLERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. Mid-day, Nov. 13.

The King will invite the members of both the House of Parliament and the Imperial representatives to be present at the Royal Gallery in order that His Majesty may deliver a message through them to the people of the Empire.

PARIS JUBILANT.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES IN STREETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. Mid-day, Nov. 13.

The signing of armistice was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm in Paris. The streets were hung with flags, church-bells were rung and salvoes fired. Great processions marched through streets with flags, singing the anthems of all the Allies. All public buildings were illuminated at night. The noise of celebrations could be heard in London over the telephone.

UNFORGETTABLE SCENES IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 7-10 p.m., Nov. 13.

PARIS.—Unforgettable scenes occurred in the Chamber when M. Clemenceau read the terms of the armistice. The Premier's speech was punctuated by the firing of guns, cheers from deputies and frantic applause from the public galleries.

After reading the terms, his voice, broken with emotion, the Premier greeted France, Alsace-Lorraine, the fallen and the army. The whole Chamber then rose and thundered out the Marseillaise. The deputies were almost delirious with joy and there were tears in all eyes.

DEMONSTRATION IN AMERICA

NAVY NOT YET TO BE DEMOBILISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. Mid-day, Nov. 13.

NEW YORK.—Enthusiastic armistice demonstrations have taken place throughout the United States and business generally is at a standstill. President Wilson drove to the Capitol in Washington through the cheering crowds to read the armistice to the Congress. The enforcement of the Draft Law has been suspended but Navy will not yet be demobilised.

RECEPTION IN LILLE.

PEOPLE CHEERFUL BUT STOICAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 7-10 a.m., Nov. 12.
Recd. Mid-day, Nov. 13.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on the 11th, says: I was at Lille when the conclusion of the armistice was announced. There was nothing approaching a demonstration. The demeanour of the people is cheerful but stoical, while that of the British soldiers in streets is almost indifference. The news was transmitted to the front lines very promptly and the troops were ordered to unfix bayonets, unload magazines, and to stand to for further orders but to make no attempt to fraternise with the enemy. There was some demonstrativeness on the German side but generally the tidings were taken quietly. There was more jubilation among the troops resting. The parades were ordered and at eleven o'clock the bugles sounded "cease fire." The bands played National Anthems. "Marseillaise" and "Tipperary". Soon after the roads were black with refugees liberated by the Germans. The prevailing sentiment was silent thankfulness.

PAPERS ISSUE LARGE VICTORY EDITION.

WORLD'S DELIVERANCE FROM PRUSSIANISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 1-55 p.m., Nov. 13.

The newspapers publish a large victory edition to celebrate the world's deliverance from Prussian militarism paying a simultaneous tribute to the King, the Queen, statemen, generals and admirals who have let the Empire and its Allies to the victory of the democracy. The papers declare that more crushing and more humiliating terms were never imposed on a Great Power but that they are not too severe against an enemy who cannot be trusted.

BURNING EFFIGY OF KAISER

CELEBRATIONS IN TORONTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. Mid-day, Nov. 13.

TORONTO.—Armistice processions took place in all the cities of the Dominion and the day was practically a holiday. The favourite celebration was the hanging and burning of the effigy of the Kaiser in the streets.

DEEDS OF BRAVERY.

HEROES HONOURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 13.

The Gazette announces the following awards to officers of the Indian Army.

Order of Crown of Italy.

Lieut.-Col C. L Newall.

MILITARY CROSSES.

Ressaldar Bur Singh: He led his troop with the greatest courage and determination against a post, containing over seventy of the enemy under heavy machine-gun and rifle fire at pointblank range and killed and wounded a large number of the enemy.

Lieut. P. S. Clarke: By personal reconnaisance under heavy fire he discovered enemy machine-gun positions and by directing machine-gun section caused three enemy machine-guns to retire. He did fine work.

Lieut. J. C. Coates. During an enemy counter-attack he held on to his position until reinforcements arrived when he made a successful counter-attack, driving back greatly superior numbers of the enemy with bayonet. He set a very fine example by his coolness and determination.

Captain C. E. Erskine: During an attack he repeatedly went forward from Battalion Headquarters under intense artillery fire. He took temporary command of two companies in the front line which were without officers and reorganised the line. The success of the operation was mainly due to his fine example of courage under the most trying circumstances.

Lieut. A. E. Cumming: For distinguished gallantry and skilful leadership. In an attack on a redoubt he led the advance party round the rear of the redoubt and engaged the retreating enemy in a hand to hand fight in which half of them were killed or captured Subsequently when the enemy counter-attacked he seized a Lewis gun and under heavy enemy barrage engaged them in open His fine example and courage greatly encouraged his men who drove back the counter-attack with loss.

Lieut. D. W. Hearsey: While reconnoitring an enemy position his patrol was fired on by the enemy and one of his men's horses killed: Lieut. Hearsey picked the man up under heavy fire and brought him back on his own horse saving his life.

Sec.-Lieut. R. S. King: When in charge of a reconnoitring patrol he came under heavy rifle fire. He promptly charged and dispersed the enemy, killing some and taking two prisoners. He behaved very gallantly and showed great determination and resource in successfully carrying out his mission.

KARL ABDICATES.

ADLER DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12, 3-40 p.m.
Recd. 12 mid-night, Nov. 13.

COPENHAGEN.—It is reported from Vienna that Emperor Karl has abdicated and that the Foreign Minister Adler is dead.

CONDITIONS OF THE ARMISTICE.

(Continued from page 7.)

PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN COMMONS.

LONDON, 6-30 p.m., Nov: 11.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

In the House of Commons, after reading the terms of the armistice, the Premier said "Thus comes to an end the most terrible and cruel war that has ever scourged mankind. I hope, we may say that on this fateful morning came to an end all wars. (Cheers). This is no time for words, our hearts are too full of gratitude to which no tongue can give adequate expression. I, therefore, move that the the House do immediately adjourn until to-morrow and that we proceed to St. Margarets to give humble thanks for the deliverance of the world from its great peril." (Loud Cheers).

Mr. Asquith, in seconding the motion declared that it was clear that the war had not only ended but that it could not be resumed. He trusted that we had entered on a new chapter of international history in which war would be regarded as an anachronism. The House could do nothing but acknowledge its gratitude to the Almighty God.

The motion was carried. Headed by the Speaker, with the Premier and Mr. Asquith walking together and Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Mackenna immediately behind, the House crossed to St. Margarets where a service of thanksgiving was held.

COLONEL HOUSE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, 8 p.m., Nov. 11.

Colonel House has sent the following message to Mr. Lloyd George:—"Sincere congratulations. No one has done more to bring about this splendid victry than you.

Mr. Lloyd George replied:—Thanks for your generous telegram. Nothing contributed more to the victory than President Wilson's prompt response to the appeal I made him for American help in those critical days."

SOLF'S MESSAGE TO MR. LANSING.

FEAR OF STARVATION.

LONDON, 7-45 p.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

A wireless German official message states that Solf has sent a message to Mr. Lansing saying:—Convinced of the common aims and ideals of democracy, the German Government has addressed itself to the President of the United States with a request to reestablish a peace, corresponding to the principles Mr. Wilson has always maintained. Its aim is a just solution to all questions in dispute and a permanent reconciliation of all nations. Mr. Wilson declared that he did not wish to make war on the German people nor impede their peaceful development. The German Government has received the conditions of the armistice. After a blockade of fifty months those conditions—especially the surrender of the means of transport and the sustenance of the troops of occupation would make it impossible to provide Germany with food and cause starvation of millions, of women and children, especially as the blockade must continue. We had to accept the conditions, but we feel it our duty to draw President Wilson's attention most solemnly and in all earnestness to the fact that the enforcement of the conditions must produce amongst the Germans feelings contray to those on which alone the reconstruction of the community of nations can rest, guaranteeing a just and durable peace. The German people, therefore, in this fateful hour again address themselves to the President with a request tha he will use his influence with the Allied powers in order to mitigate those fearful conditions.

GERMAN ANXIETY TO ACCELERATE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, 5-50 p.m., Nov. 12.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

A wireless German official message says that Solf has sent the following message to Mr. Lansing. The armistice being concluded the German Government requests President Wilson to arrange peace negotiations and proposes for the purpose of their acceleration firstly, to consider the conclusion of a preliminary peace and enquiries where and when negotiations might begin. Owing to the pressing danger of famine the German Government is particularly anxious that negotiations should begin immediately.

THE FRENCH ON THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, 3-30 a.m., Nov. 12
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

A French communiqué announcing conclusion of the armistice emphasises that the Allies after four months of decisive offensive have driven back beaten and thrown out of France the powerful German army and forced it to sue for peace.

NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 7.)

states that the Soviet are maintaining a guard of soldiers on public buildings.

KING OF SAXONY DEPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 7-10 p.m., Nov. 13.

AMSTERDAM.—'Vorwaerts' states that the Soviet deposed the King of Saxony and First and Second Chambers and State Ministers are carrying on in agreement with the Soviet, pending new elections based on universal suffrage for men and women.

PRINCE HENRY OF REUSS RENOUNCES THRONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 7-10 p.m., Nov. 13.

AMSTERDAM.—Prince Henry of Reuss has renounced his throne for himself and his house.

It is confirmed that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been deposed.

BERLIN SOVIET AND RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 7-10 p.m., Nov. 13.

AMSTERDAM.—The Soviet in Berlin has adopted a resolution in favour of resumption of diplomatic relations with Russian Bolsheviks. Hirsch, a Majority Socialist Deputy, has been appointed Director of Police in Berlin.

NEW POLISH REGIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 7-10 p.m., Nov. 13.

AMSTERDAM.—The Polish Directorate established at Cracow has issued a proclamation

AMSTERDAM.—Polish directorate establish- deposing the Regency Council.

HOLLAND THREATENED WITH REVOLUTION.

PREPARATIONS BY DUTCH SOCIALISTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. Mid-day, Nov. 13.

The Federation of the Dutch Revolutionary Socialists has opened a campaign in preparation for revolution which they hope will break out in Holland in consequence of events in Germany while a conference of the moderate Socialists and the Labourities has drafted a programme of sweeping reforms.

INSTIGATION TO GERMAN NAVY.

ENGLISH FORCES READY OFF SKAW-

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONNDON, 11-50 p.m., Nov. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

The Admiralty announces:—An intercepted German naval wireless message, issued through the medium of the warship Strassburg to all warships, destroyers and submarines in the North Sea and the Baltic, quotes the armistice terms and adds that the blockade which was instituted in defiance of the international law against the German people and which is to continue would involve their destruction. The message calls on the fleet to defend the country from the unheard-of presumption. It reports that strong English forces are off Skaw, and orders submarines in the Baltic to assemble in the Safnitz harbour.

FRENCH WOULD HELP GERMANS.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S ADDRESS TO JOURNALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 9-25 a.m., Nov. 12.
Recd. Mid-day, Nov. 13.

PARIS.—M. Clemenceau, addressing journalists, said that Germany had waited until the last minute of exhaustion before capitulating. She was now unable to revictual herself and as the situation in Germany and Austria was desperate the French would assist them to the utmost for they were waging a war for and not against humanity.

AERIAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

RAILWAY JUNCTIONS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12, 1-35 a.m.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

The Press Bureau announces:—On the afternoon of November 10th the independent air force machines bombed the railway junctions at Ehrange. On the following night they attacked the Aerodromes at Morhange, Frescaty, Tellinghen and the railways at Metzsablon. We obtained direct hits at Frescaty and exceptionally good shooting at Morhange where ten direct hits were obtained on the Hangars. Three large fires were started and other considerable damage was done.

SERBIA'S SACRIFICES.

ONE HALF OF MALE POPULATION PERISHED IN WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12, 6-35 p.m.

A Serbian official message announces that from July 25th 1914 to July 14th 1916, Serbia placed 707.343 men in the field and maintained during the whole of that period half a million of effectives. The number of men who had fallen in battle and died in captivity up to the last Serbian offensive was 322,000 showing that one half of the male population of Serbia perished outright in the war. The total loss of Livestock war material and military expenses up to the arrival in Corfu amounts to over £96,000,000 which amount does not include damage to private property and requisitions of foodstuffs.

BRILLIANT ITALIAN CAPTURES.

10,685 OFFICERS ; 416,116 MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 12-5 a.m., Nov. 12.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

Last night's Italian official communiqué says that the captures so far counted between October 24th and November 4th are 10,658 officers and 416,116 men. The guns amount to 6,816.

The operations were suspended at eleven o'clock this morning.

BRITANNIA SUNK.

TORPEDOED IN THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 13.
LONDON, 10-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

The Admiralty announces:—The warship Britannia was torpedoed on November 9th at the western entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar and sank three and a half hours later. Survivors are 39 officers and 673 men.

CONTROL OF MERCHANT SHIPPING.

TO BE RELAXED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

The Shipping Controller announces that the Government Control of merchant shipping will not continue after the war any longer than necessary to provide for the extraordinary conditions arising out of the war. Privately owned ships will be released as soon as the tonnage available is considered sufficient to provide for the essential national shipping services.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.

PROPOSES INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Nov. 13.

With a view to the expansion of its business the Chartered Bank of India proposes to increase its capital to two millions by the issue of 40,000 new £20 shares at £40 each. The Shareholders shall be entitled to subscribe for two new shares for every share presently held.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S RESIGNATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 7-10 p.m., Nov. 13.

Lord Northcliffe has resigned, pointing out that the armistice necessitates the termination of enemy propaganda.

SIR G. CAVE APPOINTED LORD OF APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.
Recd. 7-10 p.m., Nov. 13.

Sir George Cave has been appointed Lord of Appeal and receives a Viscountcy.

THE EPIDEMIC.

UPWARD TENDENCY.

TOTAL MORTALITY.

For 24 hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday ..	127
For preceding 24 hours	114
For corresponding period last year ..	86

The city's mortality has again assumed an upward tendency, the figures for the last two daws showing an increase over those of the preceding day. Monday's mortality figures were twelve more than Sunday's, and Tuesday's mortality shows an increase of 13 over Monday's. The deaths in the different wards of the city occurred as follow.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday: Fort ward 4, Mandvi ward 10, Bhuleshwar ward 22, Girgaon ward 12, Byculla ward 29, Parel ward 13, Mahim ward 13, railways and homeless 3 and hospitals 21. There was no attack or death from small-pox, plague or cholera.

GENERAL ELECTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S POSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

London, November 7—Although polling in the General Election is confined by the new Act to a single day, it will probably take place within six weeks. No issues are yet before the country and the lines of party cleavage obliterated in 1914 have not been clearly redrawn. If they were redrawn on the old system, Mr. Asquith would be the liberal leader, but a successful election now with Mr. Lloyd George at the head of a Coalition would convert his emergency wartime Premiership into an orthodox one and give him an opportunity of shaping the reconstruction policy.

The Asquithian Liberals and some Unionists condemn the the holding of a general election at present. The "Westminster Gazette" declares that the country will never tolerate postwar legislation by a House elected merely to conclude a satisfactory peace. Although Mr. Asquith's recent speech has been criticised as an endeavour to restore outworn party catchwords, his following will probably far exceed the 53 who voted against the Government on the Irish motion on Tuesday. In fact the Premier's personal following appears to be more enthusiastic than numerous.

Members have been invited to declare themselves supporters of the present Coalition in return for an undertaking that they shall not be opposed by Coalition candidates. So far 155 are known to have agreed. They include Unionists, Liberals and two labour members. It is also assumed that the eight labour members of the Government are Coalitionists.

It is not known whether the Unionists have received any assurances that Mr. Lloyd George will renounce extreme Radicalism during the reconstruction period, but it is rumoured that he is no longer an uncompromising Free Trader. Possibly the Unionists among the Coalitioners are relying on the retention of the Unionist members of the Government and their own power to upset the Premier, should he displease them.

The new National Party numbers 40 and is expected to run additional candidates. The Labour Party was recently credited with the intention of running 200 candidates, but these are unlikely to materialise next month.

One woman candidate has been officially adopted by the Labour Party and is expected to succeed like America's first Congresswoman. She is prone to public speaking.

THE CRICKET CARNIVAL.

ARRANGEMENTS IN PROGRESS.

The announcement made in yesterday's "Chronicle" that H. E. Lord Willingdon has kindly consented to participate in the "England v. India" cricket match, which comes off in Bombay next week, has considerably added to the great interest with which the cricketing public is looking forward to the big fixture. A large number of cricket clubs and schools applied yesterday to Mr. J. M. Divecha, Secretary, Parsi Gymkhana, for plots on the Bombay Gymkhana grounds for pitching tents to witness the match, and several educational institutions have decided to have morning hours of attendance so as to enable their pupils to see the match. It is hoped that other schools will also follow suit.

Captain Laverton, assisted by Mr. J. M. Divecha, Secretary, Parsi Gymkhana, is making great preparations to make the cricket carnival the greatest possible success. It is expected that his Excellency the Governor's Band will play selections in the afternoon on the three days.

It has not yet been definitely decided, but it is very likely that a fire-works display like the one held yesterday, will be given on the night of the concluding day of the match. Gate-money will be charged to those wishing to occupy the tents on that occasion to see the display, and if it is eventually decided upon to have the display, it should greatly add to the Famine Fund.

The Indian Selection Committee meets to-day at the Parsi Gymkhana to make the final selections for the "India" team.

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THE BOLSHEVIST TERROR.

A GERMAN CORRESPONDENTS LURID ACCOUNT.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" published in mail week a letter—undated, but evidently written in the first week of September—from its Moscow correspondent, Herr Alfons Paquet. All the German correspondents have lately been saying that the chief danger to the Bolshevists is the appalling economic situation. Herr Paquet gives a lurid account of life under the Bolshevists.

Paquet begins by describing a "concert-meeting," a mixture of music and speeches, which Lunatscharsky, the enterprising "People's Commissioner for Education," arranges in the intervals of giving orders for new statues and arranging Futurist competitions for the designing of Bolshevist postage stamps. A scanty audience of 300 in the great Moscow theatre listened apathetically to Lunatscharsky's addresses on music and the Revolution and to perfect performances by the ex-Imperial Orchestra of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and the overtures to *Tannhauser* and *Faust*. Paquet contrasts the scene outside:—

Out in the streets of Moscow there is little enough of beauty or freedom. The little group of leaders, who are conducting the armed people of workmen, soldiers, and peasants through the grey privations of the class war, know that better than anybody. The action of the Czecho-Slovaks on the Volga and the Anglo-French undertaking in the north have cut off the Soviet Republic from the corn of Siberia, the ores in the Urals, the wood in the forests, and the fish in the streams. Moscow, once so luxurious, is starving.

The people go their way pale, thin, shy, and silent. They are waiting for a long winter without bread and without firing. Those have clothes and furs are in danger of losing them. The working masses are full of bitterness, because, in view of the everlasting tension of the external situation and the unheard of rise in prices, they cannot reap the fruits of their high wages and their triumph over the *bourgeoisie*. In the desolate dwellings of the rich and in the overcrowded houses of the small *bourgeoisie* terror reigns like a nightmare. There is no end to the searching of houses, the arrests and the shootings, the seizure of dwellings now in this quarter of the town and now in that, and the requisitioning of goods in the few shops which are still open. Universal want grip the roots of the people, while the fight of the Extraordinary Commission against the Counter-Revolution destroys everybody's nerves. Brother against brother, father against son, countless families are torn asunder. The Russian Church, with its golden pictures, and its clocks and cupolas towering over the city, is really deprived of all its old power and brilliance; it is weak as a reed waving in the wind, and its priest are under persecution.

LENIN AND TROTSKY.

Herr Paquet then gives some account of public debates on "Christianity and Socialism," and of the increasing vogue of Spiritualism; he says that he himself attended *a seance* in July at which "something quite extraordinary" was predicted for the day on which Lenin was shot. He proceeds:—

Lenin's wound is such that there is no probability of his taking part in the business of the Soviet for several weeks to come. The firm hand of the outstanding leader will be missed during this time. For some weeks past curiously little has been heard of Trotsky. But at the meeting of the Central Executive Committee which ratified the Supplementary Treaty to the Brest peace Trotsky delivered a long speech, and was afterwards elected President of the Supreme War Council. In the present critical days, however, Lenin's clear and sober sense of facts is missing by the side of the always uneasy, flaming, Mephistophelian temperament of the great agitator Trotsky. Even Lenin's enemies recognize the strength of his personality and the breadth of his horizon.

Paquet's conclusions are pretty pessimistic. He writes:—

The little Jewess who shot at Lenin was just as sincerel convinced as wes the Jewish student who killed Uritzsky that Lenin is destroying Russia, and this conviction does not live only in those who raise their pistols. The conviction that Russia is being destroyed, and that no sun of a new light is rising out of Russia's present tortures, is universal—in spite of musical afternoons in the theatre. War and revolution are still eating Russia away.

Bread, freedom and peace were the three words with which Lenin entered on office. And now, after existing for ten months, this Government finds it necessary, in order to effect even a trifling reduction in the fantastic price of food in its capital, to decree that every individual may bring in 50lb. of food from outside the city. But the Red Guards promptly robbed the poor people at the railway stations of their 50lb. of flour, potatoes or turnips.

The Government promised freedom, and the oppression in Moscow from above is now more severe than it ever was under the Tsars. The old newspapers of the "intelligent" are suppressed. For the past six weeks the telephone has not been working. The state of transport is such that it takes hours to go from one end of the city to the other.

Instead of peace there is revolution and bloodshed everywhere. On Sunday afternoon I passed the Church of the Saviour. The church door stood open, the bells were ronging, and on both banks of the river rifle shots rang out. The people in the street merely took cover under the walls of the church and waited until the firing stopped. Then they went their way without looking round.

It was to ask him about the famous permission to import food that the two women stopped Lenin at the door of the factory. Lenin answered that the Red Guards have no right to deprive the people of their 50lb. of food. Nevertheless the shots were fired at close quarters; Frau Kaplan shot from the knee and aimed at Lenin's heart.

Heir Paquet ends by quoting Lunatscharsky as saying that perhaps the Bolshevists will one day have to disappear, but that in that case they are sure to return. He indicates that the first event is more probable than the latter.

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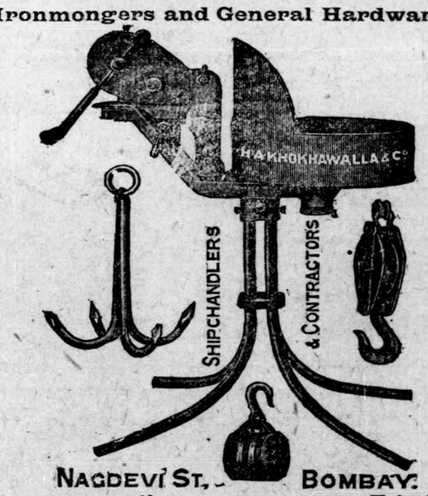

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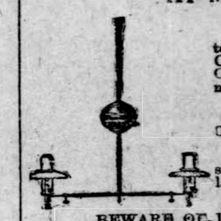

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